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NGUYỄN PHÚ THỌ

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh 11

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ĐHQG Hà Nội

NGUYỄN PHÚ THỌ

IN LẦN II

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh 11

Dành cho HS khá, giỏi & HS các khối chuyên Anh

ĐHQG Hà Nội

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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PHẦN I
NGỮ PHÁP

I. IDIOMS & EXPRESSIONS

+ be no concern / business of somebody's // be none of somebody's business: không liên quan gì đến ai đó, ai đó không có quyền biết điều gì.

Ví dụ: - It's no business of yours how much I earn a month. *(Tôi kiếm ra một tháng bao nhiêu tiền thì chả can hệ gì tới anh.)*

- Who I go out with at the moment is none of your business. *(Tôi hẹn hò với ai thì chẳng liên quan gì tới anh cả.)*

+ have no intention of doing something: không có ý định làm gì đó

Ví dụ: - We have no intention of applying for jobs at that company. The salary there is too low. *(Chúng tôi không có ý định xin việc ở công ty đó. Tiền lương ở đó thấp quá.)*

+ to be short of something: thiếu, không đủ

Ví dụ: - I'm a bit short of cash at the moment. *(Hiện giờ tôi hơi thiếu tiền mặt.)*

+ be cut out for somebody/something // to be cut out to be something: có tính cách hay khả năng rất phù hợp để làm gì

Ví dụ: - She wasn't a great journalist. She was more cut out for television reporting. *(Cô ta không phải là một nhà báo lớn. Cô ta làm phóng viên truyền hình thì hợp khả năng hơn.)*

- Why did he join the army? He's not really cut out to be a soldier. *(Tại sao anh ta lại nhập ngũ? Anh ta sinh ra không phải để làm một người lính.)*

+ it comes as no surprise to somebody that: ai đó chả ngạc nhiên gì về...

Ví dụ: - It came as no surprise to us that he failed in the exam. He had never studied hard enough. *(Chúng tôi chả cảm thấy ngạc nhiên gì về việc anh ta thi hỏng. Anh ta chưa bao giờ học hành chăm chỉ đúng mức cả.)*

+ nowhere to be found: tìm đâu cũng không ra

Ví dụ: - They searched the house but the necklace was nowhere to be found. *(Họ lục tung nhà lên nhưng không tìm ra sợi dây chuyền đâu cả.)*

+ be in the mood for something/doing something // be in the mood to do something: rất muốn làm điều gì.

Ví dụ: - I'm in the mood for going out and having a good time. *(Tôi cảm thấy muốn ra khỏi nhà để đi chơi một lúc cho đã đời.)*

- She said she wasn't in the mood to sing. *(Cô ấy bảo cô ấy không cảm thấy muốn khiêu vũ.)*

+ (do something) with a view to something / doing something: với chủ ý là, nhằm mục đích để...

Ví dụ: - He is painting and decorating the house with a view to selling it for a good price. *(Anh ấy sơn và trang trí lại căn nhà nhằm chủ đích để bán cho được giá.)*

+ make a dash for: lao về phía, chạy xổ về hướng nào đó.

Ví dụ: - When seeing many strange people around, the deer made a dash for shelter. *(Khi thấy có nhiều người lạ ở chung quanh, những con hươu đó chạy xổ đi tìm nơi ẩn nấp.)*

- We jumped into the car and made a dash for the ferry. *(Chúng tôi nhảy lên ô tô và lao tới bến phà.)*

+ fall into disrepute: bị mang tiếng xấu, bị mang tai tiếng

Ví dụ: - Since the scandal, the school has rather fallen into disrepute. *(Từ ngày có vụ bê bối, nhà trường phần nào bị mang tai tiếng.)*

+ take a risk in/by doing something: liều lĩnh làm chuyện gì đó

Ví dụ: - If you want to become rich quickly, you should take a risk by investing your money in that company. *(Nếu bạn muốn trở nên giàu có một cách nhanh chóng, bạn nên liều đầu tư tiền của mình cho công ty đó.)*

+ take it for granted that: đinh ninh rằng, tin rằng cái gì sẽ xảy ra mà không kiểm tra cho chắc.

Ví dụ: - We took it for granted that there would be some rooms available at the hotel but we were wrong. *(Chúng tôi đinh ninh là sẽ có đủ phòng ở khách sạn nhưng hóa ra sai.)*

- He took it for granted that he would get the job, and so he was very surprised when he didn't. *(Anh ta đinh ninh sẽ nhận được việc ấy nên rất ngạc nhiên khi rốt cuộc không được.)*

+ as a last resort: chỗ bám víu cuối cùng

Ví dụ: - Nobody wanted to lend me the money. As a last resort I asked my brother-in-law, and luckily he was able to help me. *(Không ai muốn cho tôi mượn tiền. Tôi thử hỏi ông anh rể như là chỗ bám víu cuối cùng và may mắn anh ấy đã có thể giúp tôi.)*

+ on the same terms as somebody/something: ngang hàng, bình đẳng với...

Ví dụ: - A good teacher should treat all her pupils on the same terms. *(Một giáo viên tốt nên đối xử bình đẳng với mọi học sinh.)*

+ give somebody/something priority over somebody/something: cho ai/cái gì quyền ưu tiên hơn ai/ cái gì.

Ví dụ: - It should be given priority over other matters at the moment. *(Việc này nên được dành quyền ưu tiên hơn bất cứ vấn đề nào khác vào thời điểm này.)*

+ in awe of something/somebody: kính sợ

Ví dụ: - I lived in awe of my father until I was at least fifteen. *(Tôi sống trong niềm kính sợ cha tôi cho đến khi ít ra tôi được 15 tuổi.)*

- When first working here, I was in awe of all the modern machines which were quite strange to me. *(Thoạt đầu làm việc ở đây, tôi có cảm giác rất sợ tất cả những máy móc hiện đại rất xa lạ đối với tôi.)*

+ at one's disposal: có sẵn cho ai sử dụng theo ý muốn

Ví dụ: - Students have a well-stocked library at their disposal. *(Sinh viên có một thư viện nhiều sách để sử dụng.)*

- The firm put a secretary at my disposal. *(Công ty dành riêng cho tôi một thư ký để sai khiến.)*

Bài tập ứng dụng

For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. She has always a good relationship with the children.
got
....

2. At first the new computer made me feel a bit afraid.
awe
....

3. There's no point in phoning Caroline - she's away.
time
....

4. William decided that an actor's life was not for him.
cut
....

5. You can try to get Tim to lend you his car but you won't succeed.
point
....

6. I fully intended to find out who is responsible for the graffiti.
intention
....

7. I only called the police when I had tried everything else.

resort

....

8. Women in this factory work under the same conditions as men.

terms

....

9. I don't think he's likely to telephone this late at night.

doubt

....

10. I assumed that you would ask for a reference.

granted

....

11. Any correspondence from the London office must be dealt with before other matters.

priority

....

12. You'd feel better if you had a quiet holiday.

do

....

13. As I intended to expand my shop, I made an offer for the premises next door.

view

....

14. Jenny didn't feel like going to the party.

mood

....

15. The prisoner was recaptured as he rushed towards the gate.

dash

....

16. Surely it was dangerous for you to hitch-hike all that way alone.

risk

....

17. Mrs. Scott is proud of her cooking.

prides

....

18. Gerald never had enough to live on until he married that rich businesswoman.

short

....

19. The president arranged for me to use his chauffeur-driven car whenever I liked.

disposal

....

20. Since the company's methods were exposed in a newspaper, people have lost their good opinion of it.

disrepute

....

21. What Rachel does in her spare time doesn't concern me.

business

....

II. PHRASAL VERBS

* Phrasal verbs with *COME*

- come about : happen (xảy ra, diễn ra)
- come across : find or meet by chance (tình cờ tìm thấy, tình cờ gặp)
: make a particular impression (tạo ra ấn tượng, gây một ấn tượng)
- come at : attack (xổ vào, xông vào tấn công)
- come by : obtain (có được, vớ được, kiếm được)
- come down with : become ill from (mắc bệnh, ngã bệnh)
- come in for : receive/suffer (nhận được, hứng chịu lấy)
- come into : inherit (thừa hưởng được, thừa kế được)
- come out : show symptoms (có triệu chứng, lộ ra)
- come round : regain consciousness (tỉnh lại, hồi tỉnh)
- come round to : begin to accept (bắt đầu thừa nhận, bắt đầu chấp nhận)
- come up with : produce (đưa ra, cung cấp)

Bài tập ứng dụng

Choose the appropriate phrasal verb to complete the following sentences.

1. The play .... quite a lot of criticism when it first opened.

2. How exactly did you .... this painting? It's very like one that was reported stolen.
3. Give him time. He's sure to .... our way of thinking in the end.
4. I .... a small fortune when my uncle died but I managed to squander most of it, I'm ashamed to say.
5. As soon as I opened the garden gate, the dog ....us with teeth bared.
6. On the very first day of the holiday he .... in a rash.
7. In desperation we employed a private detective and he .... some quite valuable evidence.
8. She .... as rather nervous at the interview but I don't think we should count that against her.
9. How did it .... that you were travelling on that train to Istanbul?
10. When I.............after the accident, I couldn't remember what had happened.
11. Both the children .... measles at the beginning of the summer and we had to postpone our holiday.
12. We .... some marvellous deserted beaches on our touring holiday in south west Ireland.

*** Phrasal verbs with *GET***

- get at : suggest/imply (ngụ ý, hàm ý, muốn nói điều gì)
- get away with : escape punishment (thoát được sự trừng phạt)
- get by : manage/ survive (xoay xở được, sống được)
- get down : depress (hạ gục, làm cho ai suy sụp)
- get on : be on friendly terms (hòa hợp với ai đó)
- get out of : avoid (trốn tránh, tránh khỏi)
- get over : recover from (hồi phục, bình phục)
- get round : persuade (thuyết phục, gạt ai làm theo ý mình)
- get round to : find time for (có thời gian để làm gì)
- get through : make contact with (liên lạc với ai)

Bài tập ứng dụng

Choose the appropriate phrasal verb to complete the following sentences.

1. I've been so busy that I just haven't.............answering your letter, I'm afraid.

2. Frankly, I don't know how he .... on the small amount he earns.
3. He nearly always managed to .... doing the heavy work by pretending he had a bad back.
4. Considering how little they've got in common, it's surprising how well they .... together.
5. How's your mother? Has she .... her operation yet?
6. Did you phone your solicitor? No, I couldn't................,the line was engaged.
7. The job itself is well paid and interesting, but commuting to the City every day really ....me ....
8. It's no use trying to .... him with charm. Once he's made up his mind he never changes it.
9. I can't see quite what you're.................... . Could you be a bit more specific?
10. So, he's finally been arrested for tax fraud. I'm surprised he managed to .... it for so long.

*** Phrasal verbs with *PUT***

- put about : circulate information (tung tin)
- put across : communicate (truyền đạt, làm cho ai hiểu được nhờ khả năng giao tiếp)
- put down to : attribute to (cho là, quy cho, là do)
- put forward : suggest (đưa ra một ý kiến, đề nghị)
- put off : discourage (làm ai ngã lòng, làm ai nhụt chí không muốn làm gì đó nữa)
  : postpone (trì hoãn lại)
- put on : pretend (giả vờ, giả bộ)
- put out : inconvenience (khiến cho ai cảm thấy bất tiện)
- put up : provide accommodation (cho ai ở lại nhà)
- put up with : tolerate (chịu đựng)

Bài tập ứng dụng

Choose the appropriate phrasal verb to complete the following sentences.

1. Don't let me .... you .... going to see it. I mean, the film does have its good points.

2. At the meeting someone .... the idea that there should be a student representative on the committee.
3. He did seem a bit short-tempered, I agree. I .... it .... to overwork.
4. I'm just not prepared to .... your inefficiency any longer. You're fired!
5. Thank you. I'd love to stay for dinner, as long as it won't .... you .... at all.
6. We'll just have to .... the meeting .... until everyone's back from holiday.
7. The part of the course I enjoyed least was philosophy. It wasn't .... very well by the lecturer.
8. If your sister can .... me .... it'll save the cost of a hotel room for the night.
9. She .... it .... that she was thinking of leaving the company and, as a result, she received several offers from rival organisations.
10. He didn't really hurt his leg, you know. He limped a bit, but he was only .... it .... to get our sympathy.

*** Phrasal verbs with *SET***

- set about : begin to deal with (bắt đầu làm gì đó)
- set in : start and seem likely to continue (bắt đầu và sẽ kéo dài sau đó)
- set off : cause to explosion (nổ, gây nổ, làm cho nổ)
: start a journey (lên đường, khởi hành)
: start something happening (làm ai bật cười, bắt đầu nói đến một đề tài thích thú...)
- set out : intend (dự định)
: display (trình bày, trưng bày, phô bày)
- set to : begin a task with determination (bắt đầu lao vào)
- set up : establish (thành lập, thiết lập, xây dựng)
- set (up) on : attack/cause to attack (tấn công, xúi ai tấn công)

Bài tập ứng dụng

Choose the appropriate phrasal verb to complete the following sentences.

1. It looks as if the rain has .... for the rest of the day.
2. If you could .... your specific proposals in a letter, we will give them our attention.

3. Don't you dare come near my house or I'll ....the dog............... you!
4. Could you give me some advice, please? I'd like to know how to .... claiming a tax allowance.
5. If we .... at dawn, we should reach the coast by midday.
6. The whole family .... energetically and by the end of the morning most of the weeds had been cleared from the garden.
7. It was just the funny way he spoke which .... me .... laughing. I couldn't help it.
8. The government has .... a scheme to help small businesses with advice.
9. Don't .... any fireworks too near to the house, will you?
10. He originally .... to beat the land speed record, but weather conditions were unfavourable.

*** Phrasal verbs with *TAKE***

- take after : resemble an older relative (giống một ai đó)
- take in : understand/grasp (tiếp thu được, hiểu được)
: make narrower (bóp [áo quần...] lại)
: deceive (lừa gạt, lừa dối)
- take off : imitate (bắt chước, nhại theo)
- take on : accept (responsibility etc) (đảm nhận trách nhiệm)
- take out : obtain something officially issued (nhận được, được cấp)
- take over : take control of (tiếp quản, mua lại [một cơ sở kinh doanh...])
- take to : like instinctively (có tình cảm, yêu mến)
- take up : adopt as a hobby (bắt đầu một thú tiêu khiển)
: shorten (cắt ngắn lại [áo quần])
: challenge (thách thức, thử thách)

Bài tập ứng dụng

Choose the appropriate phrasal verb to complete the following sentences. Making any changes if necessary.

1. He only .... golf because his doctor told he would have to get more exercise.
2. When I first heard the announcement, I was too busy cooking to .... it .... properly.
3. Our local pub hasn't had the same atmosphere since it was .... by one of the big breweries.

4. He's a marvellous mimic. You should see the way he .... the Prime Minister - it's hillarious.

5. The jacket fits you very well round the waist, sir, but if you feel it's too long, we can easily arrange for it to be ....

6. My daughter's not a bit like me. She seems to .... her father in the way she acts.

7. Don't let him .... you .... with his hard luck stories. The truth is that he's never done an honest day's work in his life!

8. However keen you are to make a success of the business, it's important not to .... more work than you can reasonably manage.

9. When our in-laws first met they .... each other immediately and they've been friends ever since.

10. Thank you for that explanation of union views but there is one point I'd like to .... you .... on, if I may. Is it really true to say...?

11. Do you have trouble obtaining your copy of *Teacher's Weekly*? Why not .... a regular subscription and be sure of receiving each edition as soon as it's published?

12. The problem with losing weight, I find, is that all your clothes need to be ....

III. UNREAL TENSES AND SUBJUNCTIVES

1. *It's time*

It's time và *It's high time* thường được theo sau bởi các động từ chia ở thì quá khứ đơn (simple past) hay quá khứ tiếp diễn (past continuous), mặc dù nó không đề cập đến hành động hay sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ mà đề cập đến một sự việc đến lúc phải làm ở hiện tại.

Ví dụ: - It's time we left.

- It's high time I was / were going.

Cũng như trong các câu điều kiện, *were* được sử dụng cho tất cả các ngôi; tuy nhiên trong văn nói hàng ngày, *was* được sử dụng một cách phổ biến hơn.

2. *Wishes*

** Present*

Để diễn tả một ước muốn trái với sự thật ở hiện tại (unreal in present), chúng ta sử dụng các thì quá khứ đơn (past simple), quá khứ tiếp diễn (past continuous) sau Wish.

Ví dụ: - I wish I had a motorbike. (I don't have one now.)

- I wish you weren't leaving. (You are leaving.)
- I wish I was going on holiday with you. (I am not going.)

** Would and Could*

Ta dùng *would* và *could* sau wish để diễn tả một ước muốn tương lai.

Ví dụ: - I wish you would leave.

- I wish I could come on holiday with you next year.

Would thường được sử dụng để đề cập đến một thói quen gây phiền hà cho người khác hay khiến người khác phải cảm thấy bực mình.

Ví dụ: - I wish you wouldn't make such a mess.

- I wish you all wouldn't forget to turn off the light before leaving.

** Past*

Để diễn tả một ước muốn trái với sự thật ở quá khứ (unreal in past), ta sử dụng động từ chia ở thì quá khứ hoàn thành (past perfect) sau *Wish.*

Ví dụ: - I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate so much.)

- She wishes she had come to the airport to see you off. (She didn't come to the airport.)

Thông thường người ta sử dụng cấu trúc này với *If only* để biểu lộ sự hối tiếc.

Ví dụ: - If only I hadn't bought this second-hand car. (I bought this second…)

- If only I had apologised to her yesterday. (I didn't apologise, to her yesterday.)

** Hope*

Để ước muốn một sự việc có khả năng sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai, thông thường ta sử dụng động từ *Hope.* Động từ theo sau *Hope* có thể chia ở thì hiện tại đơn (simple present) hay thì tương lai đơn (simple future).

Ví dụ: - I hope it doesn't rain tomorrow.

- I hope he'll stop talking soon!

3. *I'd rather/I'd prefer (followed by a clause)*

** I'd rather*

Cũng giống như động từ *Wish,* động từ trong mệnh đề đi theo sau *I'd rather* được chia ở thì quá khứ đơn để đề cập đến một vấn đề ở hiện tại. Cấu trúc này được sử dụng để diễn tả một ý thích của cá nhân về một hành động nào đó.

Ví dụ: - I'd rather you didn't smoke in here.

** I'd prefer*

I'd prefer có thể được sử dụng như một bộ phận của câu điều kiện loại hai (unreal in past). Lưu ý rằng khi sử dụng *I'd prefer* trong trường hợp này, theo sau nó luôn luôn phải có tân ngữ giả *it*.

Ví dụ: - I'd prefer it if you didn't go.

Lưu ý: bản thân *I'd prefer* không được theo sau bởi một thì giả định.

Ví dụ: - I'd prefer tea to coffee.
- I'd prefer you not to go.

4. As if, As though

** Real and unreal*

Sau *As if* và *As though* ta có thể sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn nếu sự việc được đề cập đến là sự thật ở hiện tại (real). Nếu sự việc được đề cập đến là không thật ở hiện tại (unreal) thì ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn.

Ví dụ: - He acts as if he is in charge. (He is in charge)
- He acts as if he were in charge. (He isn't in charge.)

Để đề cập đến sự việc trái sự thật quá khứ, ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành sau *As if* và *As though*.

Ví dụ: - You look as if you had just seen a ghost. (You didn't see.)
- I feel as if an express train had hit me. (It didn't hit.)

5. Suppose and Imagine

** Understood conditions*

Khi sử dụng *Suppose* và *Imagine* thì một phần của câu điều kiện được người ta hiểu ngầm chứ không cần phải phát biểu ra.

Ví dụ: - Imagine we won the pools. (means: Imagine what would we do if we won the pools.)
- Suppose someone told you that I was a spy! (means: Suppose someone told you that I was a spy, what would you say?)

Cũng giống như câu điều kiện, khi ta dùng *Suppose* và *Imagine* để đề cập đến một sự việc có khả năng sẽ xảy, ta có thể dùng thì hiện tại.

Ví dụ: - Suppose it starts raining, what will we do?

** Present or past*

Nếu được sử dụng để nói đến một giả định trong quá khứ thì ta sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành sau *suppose* và *imagine*. Nếu giả định là ở hiện tại thì ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn.

Ví dụ: - Imagine we had never met.
- Suppose we went to Wales for a change.

6. Formal subjunctives

** Insisting, demanding etc*

Sau những động từ như là *demand, insist, suggest, require, bàng thái cách có thể được sử dụng ở phong cách trịnh trọng - có nghĩa là động từ được để ở dạng nguyên mẫu không có "to".*

Ví dụ: - They demanded that he leave at once.

Sau *It is necessary that, It is essential that, It is important that...* cũng sử dụng dạng này.

Ví dụ: - It is essential that you arrive before six.

** Less formal usage*

Trong các ngữ cảnh ít trịnh trọng hơn thì ta thêm *should* trước động từ nguyên mẫu, hoặc dùng cấu trúc nguyên mẫu có "to".

Ví dụ: - They demanded that he should leave.
- They demanded that he left.
(Chỉ sử dụng trong ngữ cảnh thân mật.)
- It is essential for you to arrive before six.

* Bàng thái cách còn được sử dụng trong các cụm từ cố định như: *God save the Queen!. Be that as it may...., Come what may...*

Bài tập ứng dụng

A. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. I wish you .... making so much noise late at night!
2. I'd rather the children .... on the television without permission.
3. Suppose .... half the money I owe you. Would that satisfy you?
4. I hope .... get into trouble on my account.
5. This is an awful hotel. I wish we .... to the Grand instead.
6. It is absolutely .... you contact head office in advance.
7. I think it's high time we .... locking all the windows at night.
8. Would you rather I .... the lunch, if you feel tired?
9. I wish my car .... as fast as yours.
10. I'd prefer you .... smoke in here, if you don't mind.

B. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Do you ever regret not going to university? WISH
....

2. I should really be leaving. TIME

....

3. I'd rather have beer than wine. PREFER

....

4. Jack doesn't know all the answers, though he pretends to. ACTS

....

5. I'd love to be able to go with you to the opera. WISH

....

6. I wish I hadn't sold that old painting. PITY

....

7. It would be better if you didn't stay long. RATHER

....

8. The management insisted on our wearing dark suits. WEAR

....

9. Why do you have to complain all the time? WISH

....

10. I don't want to go to the meeting. RATHER

....

C. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. It would be nice to be able to fly.
I wish ....
2. I wish I hadn't heard that.
I'd rather you ....
3. Everyone wished they had listened more carefully to the lecture.
Everyone regretted ....
4. Unfortunately I've got to work late tonight.
I wish.. .
5. Is it better for me to leave?
Would you ....
6. It's a pity I can't borrow your car.
I wish you would ....
7. We really must discuss this again.
It's important that ....
8. It's a pity you were driving so fast.
I wish you ....
9. May the President live a long time!
Long ....

10. Jack prefers me not to say anything about the missing money.
Jack would rather ....

IV. PAST MODAL AUXILIARIES

1. Had to and *must have*

Had to là hình thức quá khứ của must và được sử dụng để đề cập đến sự bắt buộc ở thời điểm quá khứ.

Ví dụ: Sorry I'm late, I had to post some letters.

Dạng phủ định của *Had to* là *didn't have to*, dùng để diễn tả sự không bắt buộc trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: I didn't have to go to work yesterday because it was a national holiday.

Must have được sử dụng để diễn tả một sự việc chắc hẳn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: Someone must have taken it. (I'm sure they did.)

2. Should have and *ought to have*

Should have và *ought to have* có thể sử dụng thay thế cho nhau.

Ta sử dụng *should have* hay *ought to have*

* để diễn tả một việc đáng lẽ nên làm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: You shouldn't have bought a second - hand car. It cost you a lot of money to have it repaired.

* để diễn tả một sự việc mà đáng lý ra đã xảy ra rồi.

Ví dụ: The parcel I sent you should have arrived by now.

* để mô tả một sự tình cờ (dùng với *be* và tính từ)

Ví dụ: It was strange that you should have been staying in the same hotel last year.

* để diễn tả lời cảm ơn lịch sự khi nhận được quà hay sự giúp đỡ.

Ví dụ: A: I've done the washing-up for you.
B: Oh, you really shouldn't have.

Lưu ý khi nói câu này, ngữ điệu phải tỏ ra thân mật bởi vì đây không phải là một câu sử dụng để chỉ trích hay phê bình người khác.

3. Could have

Could have được sử dụng để đề cập đến một khả năng trong quá khứ hay một việc có thể đã xảy ra trong quá khứ mà người nói không chắc chắn lắm.

Ví dụ: David could have won the race if he had tried.
It could have been Sue, I suppose. (uncertainty)

4. *Might have* and *must have*

* *Might have* được dùng để diễn tả một dự đoán của người nói về một sự việc có thể đã xảy ra trong quá khứ mà người nói không chắc lắm.

Ví dụ: I phoned her yesterday but no one answered. She might have gone out shopping. I'm not sure.

Nó còn được sử dụng để diễn tả một việc có thể đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng trên thực tế nó đã không xảy ra.

Ví dụ: You might have drowned!

Might have known +would là một thành ngữ được sử dụng để diễn đạt thái độ phê phán của người nói trước một thói quen xấu của người khác.

Ví dụ: I might have known that he would be late.

* *Must have* được sử dụng để diễn tả một sự việc chắc hẳn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ. (Người nói chắc chắn là điều đó đã xảy ra.)

Ví dụ: Someone must have taken it. (I'm sure they did.)
It must have rained heavily last night. Everything is wet.

Bài tập ứng dụng

A. *Choose the most suitable words underlined*

1. That can't have been/ shouldn't have been Nick that you saw.
2. You had to give/ might have given me a hand.
3. I caught the later train because I had to see/ must have seen a client.
4. I suppose Bill should have lost/ might have lost his way.
5. I didn't refuse the cake, as it must have been/ would have been rude.
6. I don't know who rang, but it could have been/ must have been Jim.
7. It was odd that you should have bought/ would have bought the same car.
8. I asked them to leave but they couldn't/ wouldn't go.
9. It's a pity you didn't ask because I could help/ could have helped you.
10. It's your own fault, you can't have/ shouldn't have gone to bed so late.

B. *Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.*

1. Don't worry that Carol is late, she .... missed the train.
2. I begged David to accept some money, but he .... hear of it.
3. That was a lucky escape! You .... been killed.
4. It was supposed to be a secret! You .... told her.
5. I spent last week at the beach because I didn't .... go to school.
6. The plane is late. It .... landed by now.
7. You .... met my brother. I haven't got one!
8. There is only one solution. The butler .... done it.
9. It was lovely. We .... a better holiday.
10. So it was you who set off the fire alarm for a joke! I .... known.

C. *Rewrite each sentence so that it contains a modal auxiliary and so that the meaning stays the same.*

1. The police refused to do anything about my noisy neighbour.
....
2. Jean's boss was extremely kind to her.
....
3. Why didn't you back me up.
....
4. Our worrying so much was a waste of time.
....
5. It just not possible for the cat to have opened the fridge!
....
6. George knew how to ride a bicycle when he was five.
....
7. I wanted to go to the party, but it was snowing hard.
....
8. It would have been possible for Helen to give us a lift.
....
9. It's possible that the last person to leave didn't lock the door.
....
10. School uniform wasn't compulsory at my school.
....

V. VERBS FOLLOWING BY –*ING* OR *INFINITIVE*

1. Verbs followed by either -ing or infinitive with to (to-infinitive)

**** Can't bear, hate, like, love, prefer***

Các động từ trên được sử dụng với cả V-ing lẫn infinitive trong đó Like to thường được sử dụng để đề cập đến một ý thích theo thói quen.

Ví dụ: We like to go out to lunch on Sunday.

Not like to thì tương đương nghĩa với think it wrong to

Ví dụ: I don't like to disturb colleagues at home.

*** Attempt, begin, continue, intend, plan, propose, start**

Khi sử dụng các động từ này với V-ing hay to-infinitive thì không có sự khác biệt hay thay đổi về nghĩa. Các động từ *intend, plan,* và *propose* có thể được theo sau bởi *that + mệnh đề.*

*** Forget, remember**

- *Forget to do something* (quên không làm chuyện gì đó.)

Ví dụ: I'm sorry. I forgot to turn off the light before leaving. I promise I won't do it again.

- *Forget doing something* (quên (không nhớ đến) một hành động hay việc làm nào đó đã diễn ra trước đó.)

Ví dụ: You said you lent me money last month. I forget borrowing your money.

- *Remember to do something* (nhớ phải làm chuyện gì đó.)

Ví dụ: Did you remember to post the letter for me?

- *Remember doing something* (nhớ đến một việc hay hành động đã xảy ra trước đó.)

Ví dụ: I remember meeting that man before but I am not sure where I met him.

Cả hai động từ *forget* và *remember* đều có thể được theo sau bởi *that + mệnh đề*

Ví dụ: I remembered that I had to pay the phone bill.

*** Try**

- *Try to do something (*cố gắng hay nỗ lực làm chuyện gì đó có thể thành công hay thất bại.)

Ví dụ: I tried to warn him but it was to late.

- *Try doing something (*thử làm một việc gì đó.)

Ví dụ: Have you tried windsurfing? It's great.

Try taking an aspirin. You'll feel better.

*** Go on**

- *Go on + V-ing* (tiếp tục làm một hành động nào đó.)

Ví dụ: She went on working even though it was late.

- *Go on + infinitive có to* (sự tiếp nối, tính liên tục của một lời nói hay phát biểu.)

Ví dụ: The Prime Minister went on to praise the Chancellor.

Câu này này đồng nghĩa với câu sau: The Prime Misnister continued his speech by praising the Chancellor.

*** Mean**

- *Mean + to-infinitive (cố ý hay có ý định làm gì.)*

Ví dụ: Sorry, I meant to tell you about the party.

- *Mean + V-ing* (bao gồm một việc gì đó.)

Ví dụ: If I catch the early train, it will mean getting up at 6.00.

*** Regret**

- *Regret to do something* thường được sử dụng trong các ngữ cảnh trịnh trọng, để diễn đạt ý: lấy làm tiếc khi sắp sửa phải làm một việc gì đó.

Ví dụ: We regret to inform you that your application has been unsuccessful.

- *Regret doing something (hối tiếc, hối hận về một việc gì đó đã xảy ra.)*

Ví dụ: I regret being so rude to you yesterday.

*** Stop**

- *Stop to do something* (dừng lại để làm một việc gì đó.)

Ví dụ: Jane stopped to check the oil level in the engine.

- *Stop doing something* (thôi không làm một hành động gì đó nữa.)

Ví dụ: The baby has stopped waking up during the night now.

*** Hear, see, watch**

- Khi theo sau bởi *infinitive không có to* (bare-infinitive) thì hành động đi theo sau các động từ trên đã được chấm dứt hay đó là một hành động điểm (hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt hầu như tại một thời điểm.)

Ví dụ: We watched all the cars cross the finishing line.

I saw her break the window.

- Khi theo sau bởi V-ing thì hành động đó đang xảy ra hay vẫn còn đang tiếp diễn.

Ví dụ: I heard someone coming up the stairs.

I saw them going for a walk in the park some days ago.

2. Verbs with an object, followed by either –ing or to-infinitive

*** Allow, forbid, permit**

- Nếu theo sau các động từ này là một tân ngữ thì ta sử dụng ***to-infinitive***

Ví dụ: My father didn't allow me to smoke in his room.

- Nếu sau các động từ này không có tân ngữ thì ta sử dụng động từ ở dạng V-ing.

Ví dụ: The school does not allow smoking.

*** Consider**

- Ta dùng *consider* với *to-infinitive* để diễn tả một ý kiến.

Ví dụ: She is considered to be the finest pianist of her generation.

- Khi ta dùng *consider* với V-ing thì nó đồng nghĩa với *think about*

Ví dụ: At one point I considered emigrating to Canada.

3. Verbs normally followed by to-infinitive

Các động từ được liệt kê sau đây thường được theo sau bởi ***to-infinitive***

Agree, appear, arrange, attempt, ask, choose, dare, decide, demand, deserve, expect, fail, grow, hasten, happen, hope, hurry, learn, long, manage, neglect, offer, pay, plan, pledge, pretend, promise, refuse, resolve, seek, seem, struggle, swear, threaten, vow, want, wish.

4. Verbs normally followed by V-ing

Các động từ được liệt kê sau đây thường được theo sau bởi động từ thêm –ing:

Appreciate, avoid, contemplate, delay, deny, detest, dislike, endure, enjoy, escape, excuse, face, fancy, finish, involve, mention, mind, miss, postpone, practise, resent, risk, suggest, burst out, it's no good/use, feel like, give up, keep on, leave off, put off, can't stand, spend/waste time.

5. Verbs followed by bare-infinitive

**** Help***

Động từ này có thể được theo sau bởi nguyên mẫu có hay không có "to"

Ví dụ: I helped George (to) carry the bags.

**** Make***

Ở thể chủ động ta dùng *"make + bare-infinitive" nhưng ở thể bị động dùng : "make + to-infinitive".*

Ví dụ: - They made me leave.(active)

- We shall have to make do. (active)
- I was made to leave. (passive)

**** Let + bare-infinitive***

Ví dụ: -They didn't let me leave.

- Let me go.

Bài tập ứng dụng

A. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning says the same.

1. I was made to study hard when I was at school.
They ....
2. If I take the job I'll have to move to Paris.
Taking the job ....
3. It's very kind of you to give me a lift.
I appreciate ....
4. It might be a good idea to use honey instead of sugar.
Why don't you try ....
5. I'm quite happy to look after the baby for you.
I don't mind ....
6. I must see the manager!
I demand ....
7. "Go on Jack, apply for the job," said Sally.
Sally encouraged ....
8. You wouldn't know where the Hilton Hotel is, would you?
Do you happen ....
9. Parking is not permitted here.
You are ....
10. "Shall I carry that bag for you, John?" said Pauline.
Pauline offered ....

B. Put one suitable word in each space.

1. It's too late to buy any food. We'll have to make .... with what we've got.
2. I hardly .... ask how much it cost!
3. Have you ever .... taking a year off work?
4. I didn't like the town at first, but I .... to love it eventually.
5. What do you .... doing after this course has finished?
6. As soon as Sheila finished telling the joke, everyone burst out ....
7. Jim and I .... to meet at 6.00 but he didn't turn up.
8. It .... that we won't need to pay so much after all.
9. I can't wait for Saturday! I'm really .... to see you!
10. I can't .... getting up at 6.30 tomorrow morning! I'll catch a later train.

C. Rewrite each sentence so that it included the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I'm sorry I didn't go to university.
.... REGRET
2. Winning the football pools meant we could buy a new car.
.... ENABLED

3. There is a risk that he will miss the plane if he waits.
.... RISKS
4. I believed you were the murderer because of this clue.
.... LED
5. Does using the hotel swimming pool cost extra?
.... PAY
6. I think that this is the right street.
.... APPEARS
7. Jean succeeded in finishing all her work on time.
.... MANAGED
8. They said they would like me to stay with them in Florida.
.... INVITED
9. Calling Jim is pointless, because his phone is out of order.
.... USE
10. It is compulsory for all students to leave a cash deposit.
.... REQUIRED

D. Put one suitable word in each space

1. The government .... to reduce inflation by strict control of the economy.
2. I couldn't .... actually living in a place like that!
3. The arrested man .... having been anywhere near the bank.
4. Carol .... the customs officer to ignore the gold bars in her bag.
5. Did you .... anyone waiting for me when you passed my office?
6. We ....to split the cost of all the bills.
7. I was .... to get to the station when I fell and injured my knee.
8. We strongly .... all clients to take out their own travel insurance.
9. I don't .... turning off the gas, now you mention it.
10. Margaret doesn't really .... to ask staff to work overtime on Friday.

E. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning says the same.

1. Is that the manager? I have a complaint about my room.
Is that the manager? I wish ....
2. You waste time if you copy your work out again, don't do it.
Don't ....
3. I bet you wouldn't ask David to come with you to the party!
I dare ....
4. Brenda really hates staying in expensive hotels.
Brenda can't ....
5. "Please don't leave me on my own," Martin begged us.
Martin begged ....
6. If you work for this company, you have to travel a lot.
Working for this company involves ....
7. Joe doesn't like it when people treat him like a child.
Joe resents ....
8. You should go to the dentist's at once.
Don't put ....
9. It was resolved that the matter would be brought up at the next meeting.
They resolved ....
10. The police were told that the use of unnecessary force was forbidden.
The police were instructed ....

F. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. Sorry, I .... I would be out, but I forgot.
2. If you really .... to your friends, why not phone them?
3. That's all for now. I .... hear from you soon!
4. If I take the new job, it .... working a lot harder!
5. Are you still tired? Or do .... going out for a meal?
6. I .... be standing outside the bank, and I saw the robbery take place.
7. Jane is .... be the most outstanding player in the team.
8. I wish you wouldn't .... complaining all the time!
9. .... suggest that I would take a bribe! I've never been so insulted!
10. We......................... Helen carry her bags, but she said she could manage on her own.

VI. ARTICLES

1. Definite article: "the"

**** Classes***

Ta sử dụng definite article: "the" (mạo từ xác định) trước danh từ để chỉ chủng loại. Cách dùng này được sử dụng trong các ngữ cảnh trịnh trọng. Trong các ngữ cảnh ít trịnh trọng hơn thì ta sử dụng danh từ ở dạng số nhiều không có mạo từ để chỉ chủng loại.

Ví dụ: The tiger is threatened with extinction.

* ***National groups***

Ta dùng "the" trước các tính từ chỉ quốc tịch để hình thành một danh từ chỉ người mang quốc tịch đó nói chung.

Ví dụ: France(n) => French(adj) => The French = French people

The French eat in restaurant more than the English.

Nếu đề cập đến một người mang một quốc tịch nào đó thì ta dùng definite article: "a/an" (mạo từ không xác định) như sau:

A Frenchman, a Frenchwoman, an Englishman, an Englishwwoman....

* ***Other groups***

"The" còn được sử dụng trước tên các nhóm nhạc, nhóm hoạt động xã hội...

Ví dụ: The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, The Social Democrats...

Ghi chú: Không dùng mạo từ trước các nhóm nhạc sau: Pink Floyd, Queen.

* ***Unique objects***

Ta sử dụng "the" trước các danh từ chỉ vật hay người duy nhất như là The Moon, the sun...

* ***Titles***

Ta thường sử dụng "the" trước các danh hiệu chỉ người .

Ví dụ: The director of studies, the manager...

Nếu danh hiệu đó được bổ nghĩa bởi các cụm từ phía sau (có sự mô tả theo sau danh từ), thì không nhất thiết phải sử dụng "the"

Ví dụ: She became President in 1998.

She became (the) President of the United States in 1998.

Ta sử dụng "the" trước tên các tờ báo: The Independent, The Sunday Times.

Trước tên các cuốn sách, các bộ phim.. thì ta không sử dụng "the" ngoại trừ trường hợp sau tên sách hay phim đó có thành phần bổ nghĩa.

Ví dụ: Have you seen '*The Phantom of the Opera*'?

* ***Musical Instruments***

Ta sử dụng "the" trước tên các nhạc cụ khi ta đề cập đến khả năng chơi nhạc cụ đó của chủ ngữ. Nếu đơn thuần chỉ mô tả việc chơi một thứ nhạc cụ nào đó thì không cần thiết phải sử dụng mạo từ này.

Ví dụ: Jane can play the guitar very well.

He is very talented. He can play both the piano and the violin.

At the concert, Jim played a flute and Paul played a recorder.

* ***Geographical names***

Ta sử dụng "the" trong các trường hợp sau:

- Trước tên các con sông: the Thames
- Trước tên các dãy núi: the Alps
- Trước tên các đại dương: The Pacific Ocean, the Mediterranean
- Trước tên các yếu tố duy nhất: the Channel, the Arctic
- Trước tên các khu vực: the East, the Middle East
- Trước tên các nước sau: The United States, The United Kingdom, The Netherlands, The Philippines.

+ Lưu ý: Ta không sử dụng "the" cho tên các nước còn lại: France..., tên các ngọn núi: Fuji..., châu lục: Asia..., tên hồ: Lake Geneva...

* ***Place names***

Nếu các danh từ chỉ nơi chốn được theo sau bởi bổ ngữ (đặc biệt là với "of") thì ta phải dùng "the".

Ví dụ: Leeds University => The University of Leeds.

The Tower of London, The Isle of Man...

* ***Superlative form***

Trước các dạng so sánh bậc nhất ta luôn luôn dùng "the".

Ví dụ: This is the most expensive hotel in town.

It is the bigg est project I have ever work in.

2. *Indefinite articles: "a/an"*

Ta sử dụng indefinite articles: "a/an"(mạo từ không xác định) trong các trường hợp sau:

* Jobs: Tony is a builder.

Mr. Clark is a doctor.

* In measuring: Three times a week; Fifty kilometres an hour; $3.50 a kilo; $14,000 a year.

Trong các ngữ cảnh trịnh trọng thì ta dùng "per" để thay thế cho "a/an".

* Unknown people: A Mr. Jones called while you were out.

Ta sử dụng "a/an" trong trường hợp này để nhấn mạnh rằng người nói không hề biết đến ông Jones.

3. Zero articles

Ta không dùng mạo từ trong các trường hợp sau:

* Names:

Mathew Smith is one of my favoutite artists.

* Streets:

Green Road, Godwin Street… .

Lưu ý: The High Street, The Strand

* Sports:

Football, tennis… .

* Subjects:

Mathematics, chemistry… .

Bài tập ứng dụng

A. In each space put "a/an" or "the" or leave the space blank

It has been announced that for (1) .... third consecutive month there has been (2) ....rise in (3) .... number of (4) .... unemployed, rather than (5) .... fall that had

B. Correct the errors in these sentences.

1. It's not a first-class accommodation unless it has a private bathroom.
....
2. On this record twins play piano duet.
....
3. The halfway through meal we realised what waiter had said.
....
4. If the Mrs. Hillier phones, say I'm away on trip.
....
5. There is a wonderful scenery in eastern part of Turkey.
....
6. Cocker spaniel is one of most popular pet dogs.
....
7. There is going to be fog and a cold weather all the next week.
....
8. The burglaries are definitely on increase.
....
9. I spent very interesting holiday at the Lake Coniston in England.
....
10. We are against war in general, so of course we are against war like this between superpower and developing country
....

D. *In each space put a/ an or the, or leave the space blank.*

1. I'm going to stand for .... Parliament at .... next election.
2. When I left............... station, I had to stand in............... queue for............... taxi for .... long time.
3. We took............... trip around London and saw .... Tower Bridge.
4. ....happiness of the majority depends on...............hard work from everyone.
5. .... most main roads in this part of............... country follow .... line of .... roads built by............... Romans.
6. Have you got............... latest record by............... Gipsy Kings?
7. If I had .... time, I would like to take up .... archery.
8. We spent .... pleasant evening having .... drink at .... Robin Hood.
9. .... Nile flows right through .... city.
10. .... summer I spent in .... USA was one of .... best in my life.

E. *In each space put a/ an or the, or leave the space blank.*

1. Go down .... Kingston Street and turn right into............... Mill Road.
2. Please let me carry...............shopping. It's...............least I can do.
3. I don't like .... milk in .... coffee.
4. She was .... first woman to cross .... Atlantic in .... canoe.
5. Jim became............... furniture salesman after leaving .... school.
6. At .... end of............... busy day, ... sleep is .... best tonic.
7. .... James Joyce I knew wasn't .... novelist and wasn't .... Irish either.
8. We'll go for .... walk if .... sun comes out.
9. This is ....last time I do you .... favour for .... while.
10. I'm staying in .... Hilton so you can leave me .... message.

F. *Correct the errors in these sentences.*

1. The time you spend on the relaxing pastime is good for you.

....

2. Don't you work in record shop in High Street?

....

3. A new campaign against the smoking is directed at the young women.

....

4. The leader of the team is usually called captain.

....

5. A half the time I get phone call it's wrong number.

....

6. I saw brilliant rock band perform at the Isle of Wight rock festival.

....

7. Do you know what the difference there is between the stoat and the weasel?

....

8. At the half-time the both teams seemed in a difficulty.

....

9. The earthquake could easily damage the Channel Tunnel.

....

10. A painting I like best is the one not for a sale.

....

G. *In each space put a/ an or the, or leave the space blank.*

1. Please watch .... cabin attendant as she demonstrates .... use of .... oxygen mask.
2. Paul spent............... half of his life in .... Far East.
3. You have to use at .... least .... pint and............... half of milk.
4. Dick has .... sore throat and is taking .... medicine.
5. We arranged............ accommodation on...............outskirts of...........city.
6. There is...............very difficult crossword in...............*Times.*
7. Could you give me............information I asked for in.............letter I sent you?
8. I bought.............jewellery for my sister but it wasn't ....kind she likes.
9. I always wanted to be............... astronaut but .... ambition wore off.
10. And...............last of all, don't forget to put..........cat out for.............night.

VII. VERBS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

1. ***Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ in***

to absorbed in something (especially: absorbed in her work/ a book)
to confide in someone
to be engrossed in something
to implicate someone in something
to involve someone in something
to result in something
to specialise in something
to succeed in something

2. ***Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ for***

to account for something
to allow for something (to take into consideration)
to apologise for something/someone (on their behalf: Let me apologise for Jack.)
to blame someone for something
to care for something/someone
to cater for something/someone
to charge someone for something (make them pay for it)
to count for something (especially: I count for nothing in this company.)
to earmark somethingfor a particular use
to pay for someone/something

3. ***Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ of***

to accuse someone of something
to convict someone of something
to remind someone of something
to suspect someone of something

4. ***Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ with***

to acquaint someone with something
to associate something with someone
to charge someone with something
to clutter with something (especially passive: The room was cluttered with boxes.)
to coincide with something
to collide with something
to comply with something
to concern with something (usually passive: be concerned with)
to confront someone with something
to confuse someone/something with someone/something
to cram with something (especially passive: be crammed with)
to deal with someone/something
to discuss something with someone
to face with something (especially passive: be faced with)
to ingratiate oneself with someone
to meet with something (especially: meet with an accident)
to pack with something (especially passive: be packed with)
to plead with someone
to provide someone with something
to tamper with something
to trust someone with something

5. ***Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ from***

to bar someone from a place
to benefit from something
to derive something from something
to deter someone from something
to differ from something
to distinguish one thing from another thing (also: distinguish between two things)
to distract someone from something
to exempt someone from something
to expel someone from a place
to refrain from something
to resign from something
to result from something
to stem from something
to suffer from something
to translate one language from/into another language

6. ***Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ on***

to base something on something
to blame something on someone
to centre something on something (usually passive: be centred on)
to concentrate something on something

to congratulate someone on something
to decide on something
to depend on someone/something
to elaborate on something
to impose on someone
to insist on something/someone doing something.
to pride oneself on something

7. Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ against

to insure something against something
to protest against something

8. Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ about

to argue about something
to be concerned about something (be worried about)
to boast about something
to decide about something
to dream about something
to protest about something

9. Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ out

to phase something out

10. Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ at

to glance at something
to guess at something
to hint at something
to marvel at something

11. Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ to

to answer to something (especially: answer to a description)
to appeal to someone (beg): It appeals to me. (I like the idea.)
to apply oneself to something (She applied herself to her studies.)
to apply to something (This rule doesn't apply to you.)
to attend to something said/heard
to attribute something to someone
to commit oneself to something (especially passive: be committed to)
to confess to something
to devote oneself to something
to prefer one thing to another thing
to react to something

to refer to something (This number refers to the next page.)
to refer someone to someone (The doctor referred me to a specialist.)
to be resigned to something
to resort to something
to see to something (meaning make sure it is done)
to subject someone to something
to succeed to the throne
to be used to doing something

Bài tập ứng dụng

A. Choose the most suitable word underlined

1. I discussed with him/ the matter with him afternoon.
2. We believe that our radio programmes should cater to/ cater for all tastes.
3. The police tried to blame the accident on Harry/ for Harry.
4. The Minister is resigned to having to cancel/ to have to cancel the scheme.
5. Carol was sitting in a corner engrossed in/ with checking the figures.
6. They accused Helen of/with stealing the gold bullion.
7. Several youths have been barred from/ to the disco for rowdy behaviour.
8. The victim had been subjected to/ with a vicious unprovoked attack.
9. The bus rolled down the slope and collided with/ into a van.
10. Everything now depends from/ on the weather tomorrow morning.

B. Complete each sentence with one suitable preposition

1. I really prefer just about anything .... watching television.
2. This year's conference coincided .... two other major conventions.
3. Is it possible to insure my bike .... theft?
4. The problem stems .... the government's lack of action.
5. When I asked Jean, she hinted .... the chance of a promotion for me.
6. Being rich doesn't count .... much on a desert island.
7. I pleaded .... John to change his mind, but he wouldn't listen.
8. I can't stand the way she is always boasting ....her wealthy parents.
9. My grandfather is always confusing Madonna .... Maradona.
10. Could you please refrain .... smoking in the lecture hall.
11. Dave's pockets were crammed .... empty chocolate wrappers.

12. Everyone tried to blame Janet .... the mistake.
13. When I retired, I devoted myself .... improving my golf.
14. Tim was exempted .... military service because of his bad heart.
15. Mary specialises .... designing theatres and concert halls.
16. That creep! He is always trying to ingratiate himself .... the boss!
17. The Prime Minister refused to elaborate .... what he had said earlier.
18. I'm afraid that the parking regulations apply .... everyone, sir.
19. On its first voyage, the Titanic met .... disaster.
20. I'm really not used .... being treated like that!
21. I wish you'd stop arguing .... politics all the time.
22. Could you deal this problem .... I'm rather busy.
23. The lights are designed to deter burglars .... approaching the house.
24. Your plan doesn't allow .... changes in the weather.
25. I would like to protest .... your treatment of the staff.
26. Damage to the building resulted .... an unusually high wind.
27. We really marvelled .... Helen's conjuring tricks.
28. I am not really concerned .... that side of the business.
29. The Minister is also implicated .... the scandal.
30. The company is committed .... raising salaries and improving conditions.

C. *Put one word in each space. Each word is a form of a verb listed at the beginning of this unit.*

1. The idea of marriage doesn't .... to me.
2. We .... in finding Ann's house at the second attempt.
3. However poor I was I would not .... to stealing.
4. Have you .... for the wind speed in your calculations?
5. He confessed when he was .... with the evidence.
6. You need to .... yourself more to your work.
7. Alan .... himself on his punctuality.
8. I was .... from doing my work by the music.
9. I .... for breaking your electric drill.
10. Tina .... for everyone's lunch yesterday.

D. *Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.*

1. Peter always trusts me with his secrets. IN

....

2. A true story forms the basis of Mary's new novel. ON

....

3. I don't understand the reference of this phrase. TO

....

4. There were a lot of people on the bus. WITH

....

5. You were in my dreams last night. ABOUT

....

6. Danny was asked to leave the school for bad behaviour. FROM

....

7. This house brings home to mind! OF

....

8. Tina rewrote the French book in Spanish. FROM

....

9. Christmas and roast turkey go together in my mind. WITH

....

10. I think a rest would do you good. FROM

....

11. When he has to face a crisis, Tony panics. FACED

....

12. Collecting stamps gives me a lot of pleasure. DERIVE

....

13. The arrested man did not look the same as the wanted man. ANSWER

....

14. The facts of the case were familiar to the lawyer. ACQUAINTED

....

15. The deaths of over fifty people were caused by the storm. RESULTED

....

16. We have given winter equipment to all the soldiers. PROVIDED

....

17. We can only make a guess about the real truth. GUESSED

....

18. You haven't explained exactly how the money disappeared ACCOUNTED

....

19. One of our philosophers is supposed to have said this. ATTRIBUTED

....

20. Brian is good at looking after the sick. CARE

....

E. Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. I would never have.................... Jim of being the culprit.
   A. accused B. convicted C. suspected D. reminded
2. How did Sheila.................... to the news of her award?
   A. react B. answer C. confess D. appeal
3. Someone has been .... with the tock of the cash box.
   A. cluttering B. dealing C. tampering D. matching
4. Don't worry about the lunch. I'll .... to it.
   A. succeed B. apply C. devote D. see
5. More than two hundred police officers are .... in the investigation.
   A. absorbed B. engrossed C. specialised D. involved
6. The trouble with Jean is that she is.................... with sport!
   A. obsessed B. packed C. matched D. dealt
7. Tony's parents decided that he couldn't be .... with money.
   A. acquainted B. complied C. trusted D. met
8. Pauline and Helen .... on our staying for lunch.
   A. congratulated B. insisted
   C. decided D. concentrated
9. I am afraid that these regulations have to be .... with.
   A. complied B. provided C. faced D. met
10. Our thoughts .... on our four missing colleagues.
   A. based B. centred C. imposed D. depended

VIII. PREPOSITIONS FOLLOWING ADJECTIVES, AND IN PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

A. Adjectives + prepositions (Giới từ theo sau các tính từ.)

1. Of: afraid of, ashamed of, aware of, capable of, conscious of, fond of, full of, be good of (someone to do something), indicative of, irrespective of, jealous of

2. About: annoyed about, anxious about, certain about, excited about, pleased about, right about, sorry about, upset about, wrong about

3. With: angry with (a person), annoyed with (a person), bored with, commensurate with, connected with, be good at dealing with, happy with, incompatible with, obsessed with, pleased with, preoccupied with

4. At : angry at (a person), annoyed at (a person), be bad at, be good at, surprised at

5. On: keen on

6. To: addicted to, attentive to, grateful to, kind to, immune to, impervious to, indifferent to, liable to (likely to suffer from), married to, prone to

7. By: baffled by, bored by, detained by, distressed by, plagued by, shocked by, surprised by

8. For: early for, eligible for, famous for, late for, liable for (legally responsible), ready for, responsible far, sorry for

9. In: deficient in, experienced in, implicated in, interested in

10. From: absent from, derived from, different from, safe from, missing from

B. Nouns + prepositions (Giới từ theo sau các danh từ.)

1. On: an authority on (expert), ban on, comment on, effect on, influence on, restriction on, tax on.

2. To: access to, an alternative to, an attitude to, an exception to, a solution to, a threat to, a witness to

3. Over: be in authority over, have control over, be indispute over something

4. With: contrast with, be indispute with someone, encounter with, link with, quarrel with, relationship with

5. For: admiration for, craving for, credit for, cure for, desire for, disregard for, provision for, recipe for, respect for, responsibility for, room for, sympathy for

C. Các cụm từ bắt đầu bằng giới từ.

1. In: in advance, in the balance, in all likelihood, in answer to, in any case, in charge of, in the charge of, in collaboration with, in comparison with, in comfort, in decline, in demand, in dispute, in distress, in the early stages, in earnest, in the end, be in favour of something, be in favour with someone, in fear of (being afraid of), in (good) condition, in harmony, in high spirits, in jeopardy, in one way or another, in practice, in recognition of, in response to, in short, in theory, in time, in trouble, in turn

2. With: with the exception of, with intent to, with regard to, with a view to

3. At: at any rate, at fault, at first sight, at the first/second attempt, at the end, at large

4. On: on average, on approval, on a regular basis, on behalf of, on the contrary, on good terms, on loan, on the market (for sale), on (its) merits, on offer, on purpose, on the verge of

5. Beyond: beyond belief, beyond a joke, beyond the shadow of a doubt

6. By: by coincidence, by mistake, by the time, by rights, by surprise

7. For: for fear of (because something might happen), for life, not for long, for the foreseeable future, for the time being

8. Out of: out of breath, out of control, out of danger, out of doors, out of focus, out of luck, out of the ordinary, out of pocket, out of praccice, out of all proportion, out of reach, out of stock, out of work

9. Under: under age, under the circumstances, under control, under cover of, be under the impression that, under the influence of, under (a law), under an obligation, under pressure, under repair, under stress, under suspicion

10. Without: without a chance, without delay, without exception, without a word

11. Within: within the law, within reach

12 . After: after all

Bài tập ứng dụng

A. Choose the most suitable word underlined

1. Diane showed a complete disregard for/ with her own safety.
2. I was totally baffled by/ of Tim's behaviour.
3. For Romeo and Juliet it was love at/ with first sight.
4. They wouldn't let me in the pub because I was below/ under age.
5. Our house has been in/ on the market for months.

6. You are perfectly capable for/ of making your own bed, I would have thought!
7. We walked on tiptoe for/ from fear of being discovered.
8. This is one of the exceptions of/ to the rule.
9. I am surprised at/ by you, forgetting your briefcase like that.
10. We met at the hotel completely by/from coincidence.

B. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Please send the letter as soon as possible. DELAY
....
2. You have to pay two months' rent before you move in. ADVANCE
....
3. We get on very well with our next-door neighbours. TERMS
....
4. Everybody wants Pauline as an after-dinner speaker. DEMAND
....
5. I accidentally picked up the wrong suitcase at the airport. MISTAKE
....
6. The whole team was in a happy mood. SPIRITS
....
7. I realised I had said something wrong. CONSCIOUS
....
8. You're not lucky today, I'm afraid. OUT
....
9. You can't get to the village in winter because of the snow. ACCESS
....
10. I don't want us to have a quarrel. YOU
....
11. I think this word comes from ancient Greek. DERIVED
....
12. I like to spend a lot of time in the open air. DOORS
....
13. I don't think you mean what you say about helping me. EARNEST
....
14. Paul went to see the bank manager about getting a loan. VIEW
....
15. This miserable weather isn't runny any more! JOKE
....
16. It's uncertain whether the band's tour will take place. BALANCE

....

17. I wish I knew what to do about this problem. SOLUTION

....

18. You can walk to the station easily from the hotel. WITHIN

....

19. Karen received a medal for her services. RECOGNITION

....

20. You have to pay your son's debts as he is under age. LIABLE

....

C. *Put one suitable preposition in each space.*

1. Helen had great admiration .... her history teacher.
2. I'm afraid I'm not very good .... animals.
3. The favourite dropped out of the race .... the early stages.
4. I was .... the impression that you liked Indian food.
5. The minister stated that no real alternative .... the plan existed.
6. This town is famous .... its hand-woven carpets.
7. Your performance this term contrasts very favorable........................last term's.
8. Many young people become addicted .... drugs through ignorance.
9. Apparently a number of army officers were implicated........................the plot.
10. Carol doesn't have a very good relationship........................ her mother.

D. *Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.*

1. After trying twice, Ivan broke the record when he tried the third time.
   Ivan broke the record ....
2. The meeting will probably be cancelled.
   In ....
3. Considering your position, we won't press charges.
   Under ....
4. Eventually you will be able to walk quite normally.
   In ....
5. The students are living temporarily in a caravan.
   For the ....
6. I intend to discover the truth somehow or other.
   In one ....
7. The soldiers entered the castle while it was dark.
   Under ....
8. Speaking for my colleagues, I would like to thank you.
   On ....
9. I thought you had accepted.
   I was under ....
10. Everyone was exhausted apart from Sally.
    With ....

E. *Choose the most suitable word or phrase.*

1. It was very good .... you to help Dave with his homework.
   A. for B. to C. with D. of
2. Nothing .... the ordinary ever happens here.
   A. from B. out of C. about D. within
3. The union and the management are in .... over working conditions.
   A. advance B. practice C. collaboration D. dispute
4. After running up the stairs I was quite .... breath.
   A. out of B. from C. without D. beyond
5. I'm afraid that this incident could put your career here ....
   A. beyond a joke B. in jeopardy C. in earnest D. at fault
6. We are .... no obligation to change goods which were not purchased here.
   A. with B. to C. under D. at
7. It seems to be your boss who is .... fault in this case.
   A. at B. under C. with D. for
8. It's too late to phone Jill at work, at any ....
   A. case B. time C. situation D. rate
9. Tina is an authority .... Byzantine architecture.
   A. for B. on C. with D. in
10. I reckon Martin is .... of a nervous breakdown.
    A. in charge B. under suspicion
    C. on the verge D. indicative

F. *Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.*

1. Freddy wrote the book in .... three of his colleagues.

2. Mary suddenly left the room .... word.
3. I'm not in .... children leaving home at such an early age.
4. Goods are sent to you on .... for fourteen days before payment is due.
5. It took Sally a long time to find a job .... with her abilities.
6. Most of these photos are terrible, they are all out ....
7. The bridge is .... so we'll have to take the long way round.
8. What have you to say .... to the charges made against you?
9. That wasn't an accident, you did it on ....
10. The company asked Ann to work for them .... basis.

PHẦN II
PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

	A	B	C	D
1.	A. canary	B. share	C. baron	D. pharaoh
2.	A. chaperon	B. charity	C. challenge	D. Charlie
3.	A. furl	B. fur	C. furze	D. furrier
4.	A. telecast	B. telemetry	C. telescope	D. teleology
5.	A. complete	B. command	C. common	D. community

B. Underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. telepathy
7. hermaphrodite
8. honorary
9. requiem
10. sibilant

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. The hotel room was............................furnished with only a bed, a wardrobe and an ancient armchair.

A. thinly B. sparsely C. lightly D. sketchily

2. The main disadvantage to our house is that the only............................to the garden is through a bedroom.

A. passage B. doorway C. access D. communication

3. The demonstrations............................in one hundred students being arrested.

A. culminated B. erupted C. escalated D. concluded

4. Although he was a hardened criminal, his one............................feature was his love of children.

A. saving B. redeeming C. recovering D. acquitting

5. Following the accident, he was prosecuted for............,...............driving.

A. rash B. heedless C. irresponsible D. reckless

6. In many places in Wales we found that place-names in English had been........................with green paint - the work of ardent Welsh Nationalists.

A. suppressed B. disguised C. obliterated D. destroyed

7. She took up so many hobbies when she retired that she had hardly any time..........................

A. on her hands B. in hand C. at her hand D. at hand

8. He was a hardened criminal without a scrap of........................for his crimes.

A. pity B. reproach C. remorse D. penance

9. We might just as well have stayed at home...........................the enjoyment we had.

A. on account of B. as far as

C. for all D. concerning

10. Don't stick your elbows out when you eat. ....them in by your sides.

A. tuck B. bend C. place D. turn

11. Nothing was arranged - it was all very...........................

A. take away B. worn out C. slapdash D. slap up

12. She gave me the same advice.......................... you did.

A. like B. than C. as D. who

13. He was..........................with an extraordinary musical ability.

A. ensured B. entrusted C. entreated D. endowed

14. Not being able to find my phone number is a pretty .... excuse for not contacting me.

A. fragile B. frail C. feeble D. faint

15. Fearing for his life, he..........................the muggers for mercy.

A. pleaded B. petitioned C. urged D. begged

16. I am sorry to have bothered you - I was under the..........................that you wanted me to call you.

A. mistake B. miscalculation

C. misconception D. misapprehension

17. A special committee was set up to........................on the problem of football hooliganism.

A. investigate B. inform C. research D. report

18. After the flash flood, all the drains were overflowing .... storm water.

A. from B. with C. by D. for

19. The factory is working below .... because of the shortage of essential materials.

A. range B. scope C. capacity D. density

20. If the work-force respected you, you wouldn't need to .... your authority so often.

A. assert B. affirm C. maintain D. inflict

B. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.

1. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat .... (heart). What a shame.
2. She's quite an .... (eye)!
3. His family suffered from his .... (expend).
4. The .... (edit) staff consists of ten experienced journalists.
5. This leads to more pressure being put on the .... (adequate) public transport system.
6. Switzerland is a .... (mountain) country.
7. The nineteenth-century faith in the power of science is now very .... (question).
8. A person with an .... (inferior) complex can be very disagreeable.
9. There was loud .... (laugh) as the clown fell off the ladder.
10. Although he is now middle-aged, he still looks quite .... (youth).

C. In most line of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. Find this word. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (√).

Example: **0. when**

00. √

SHELL SHOCK

0 In times of trouble when snails have the perfect escape,
00 but retreating into a shell does not always guarantee
1 a survival For the land snail, *Arianta arbustorum*,
2 faced with local climatic warming in the Swiss city
3 of Basle, having had a shell has not helped a bit.
4 Between 1903 and 1991 this snail became really extinct

5 at 16 out of 29 localities around the city. All eight
6 populations were killed off by urban development but
7 the other eight sites continue on to support healthy
8 populations of these other mollusc species. Snail
9 experts at Basle University checked on the differences
10 between the sites where the snails all live and those from
11 which they had been disappeared. The only difference
12 was ground temperature. Built-up districts which emit
13 more heat, and in otherwise perfectly suitable habitats
14 *Arianla* had died out at sites that were quite artificially
15 warmer. The difference was often just a few warm degrees.
16 Small as this very difference was, its effect was huge.

III. GRAMMAR

A. Put one suitable preposition in the blank of each sentence.

1. My cousin George is obsessed......................keeping fit.
2. Many frozen foods are deficient......................vitamins.
3. They say that there is an exception......................every rule.
4. It was very good......................Sue to drive us to the airport.
5. Breaking his leg a second time put Peter's football career .... jeopardy.
6. Don't worry, the whole situation is .... control.
7. The same rule applies, irrespective .... how much you have paid.
8. With complete disregard .... her own safety, Ann jumped into the sea to rescue the dog.
9. I'm afraid you are not eligible .... a pension until you are 65.
10. There were no ripe apples .... reach, so I moved the ladder.

B. Put each verb in parentheses into an appropriate form.

Ask hundreds of people what they (1)......................(do) on a certain day in August next year, or the year after, and there (2)................... (be) only one reply. Provided of course that the people you (3)......................(ask) (4)...................... (belong) to the Elvis Presley Fan Club. Although the King of Rock and Roll (5) ....(die) nearly two decades ago, his fans (6)......................(meet) every year since then outside his home in Memphis, Tennessee, to show respect for the singer they (7)......................(love) so much. Fans like Jean Thomas, from Catford in South London. Jean (8)......................(visit) Gracelands, the house where Elvis (9)......................(suffer) his fatal heart attack, twice in the past five years. "The first time I (10)......................(borrow) the money from my Mum, as I(11) ....(not work) then. But two years ago I (12) ....(get) married and since then I (13)......................(work) in my husband Chris's garage.

Chris and I (14)...................(go) together last year, and we (15)..................(think) of spending two or three months in the USA next year. I (16)......................(always want) to visit some of the places where Elvis (17)......................(perform). Like Las Vegas for example." Jean says that Elvis (18)......................(be) her obsession ever since she (19)......................(be) ten years old, and she (20)......................(own) every single one of his records, good and bad.

IV. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

THANK GOD SOMEONE'S MAKING WAVES

The natural world is under violent assault from man.

The seas and rivers are being poisoned by radioactive wastes, by chemical discharges and by the dumping of dangerous toxins and raw sewage. The air we breathe is polluted by smoke and fumes from factories and motor vehicles; even the rain is poisoned.

It's little wonder forests and lakes are being destroyed and everywhere wildlife is disappearing. Yet the destruction continues.

Governments and industries throughout the world are intensifying their efforts to extract the earth's mineral riches and to plunder its living resources.

The great rain-forests and the frozen continents alike are seriously threatened. And this despite the warnings of the scientific community and the deep concern of millions of ordinary people.

Despite the fact, too, that we can create environmentally-clean industries, harness the power of the sun, wind and waves for our energy needs and manage the finite resources of the earth in a way that will safeguard our future and protect all the rich variety of life-forms which share this planet with us.

But there is still hope. The forces of destruction are being challenged across the globe-and at the spearhead of this challenge is Greenpeace.

Wherever the environment is in danger, Greenpeace has made a stand. Its scientific presentations and peaceful direct actions at sea and on land have shocked governments and industries into an awareness that Greenpeace will not allow the natural world to be destroyed.

Those actions, too, have won the admiration and support of millions.

Now you can strengthen the thin green line; you can make your voice heard in defense of the living world by joining Greenpeace today.

Thank God someone's making waves.

1. Which one of these statements is not made?
   A. Drinking water is polluted. B. Radioactive waste poisons the sea.
   C. Sewage isn't processed. D. Cars and factories poison the air.
2. The writer............................forests and lakes are being destroyed.
   A. is surprised that B. is unsure why
   C. wonders why D. understands why
3. Rain-forests are being destroyed because governments and industries ....
   A. are unaware of what they're doing wrong.
   B. are rich and powerful.
   C. choose to ignore criticism.
   D. basically care about the environment.
4. The earth's resources...
   A. should only be for people. B. can be made to last longer.
   C. will last forever. D. belong to just humans and animals.
5. Governments and industries..
   A. don't know what Greenpeace thinks.
   B. are forced to understand the problems by Greenpeace.
   C. can easily ignore Greenpeace.
   D. misunderstand what Greenpeace thinks.

B. You are going to read a magazine article about an actress. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A-H for each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A. 'I didn't like school and I spent most of my time in my head. One of the teachers noticed that. She'd say, "I'm not going to repeat that for Nyree Porter because she's not listening anyway. No doubt she'll let me have the sketch she's doing under the desk."

B. Her mother also did well at school. She became a gifted painter and was, as her father always said, "The prettiest girl in New Zealand."

C. Against hundreds of other actors, Nyree was given the part. She had no hesitation in giving up everything to act and within two years had been brought to England by a famous film producer.

D. By the time she left school, Nyree had passed all the required exams for teaching ballet. She had her own dance studio and enjoyed her work. But something told her that at some stage she would have to leave New Zealand to find full satisfaction.

E. Nyree was born on the north island of New Zealand. Her father was a butcher who later became a developer and a businessman. She was given the Maori name of Ngaire which was later changed to its present English form as nobody could pronounce it.

F. Sadly, that didn't happen. "My parents were like oil and water," explains Nyree. "They simply couldn't live together. My father's work kept him away from home but I think it was partly because he found it difficult to live with my mother."

G. That was followed by another successful show called *Look Who's Here* at the Fortune Theatre and a BBC television series, *Madame Bovary.* Four years later, in 1967, came *The Forsyle Saga,* the series which became addictive, not just in Britain, but all over the world.

H. "It stopped me dead and instead of joining the other performers I walked down to the front of the stage to find out what that noise was."

* * *

NYREE'S STORY

After an upbringing in New Zealand and a spell acting in her own country, Nyree Dawn Porter made London her home. Interview by Alan O'Kelly.

Nyree Dawn Porter made her first stage appearance at the age of three. Playing the part of a ladybird in an amateur production of *Noah's Ark,* she walked onto the stage and into the lights to delighted applause and laughter.

(0)..................................H...

"That noise" has charmed her ever since and in a long, successful career, both on the theatre stage and on television, she has received plenty of it.

(1)..

Nyree speaks lovingly of her father Ken, who was warm and affectionate and loved music passionately. For a long time she was an only child, but when her sister, Merle Isabel, came along, the happy family should have been complete.

(2)..

As a result, Nyree remembers her childhood as being sad but productive. She had a nervous stammer and was so shy and quiet that her teachers became extremely worried about her. She found her release through books, painting and ballet.

(3)..

A teacher named Jim Goodall came to her rescue by encouraging her to do well and by making her president of the drama club. A second influential person was another teacher, who had spent a lot of time in England and France. Her enthusiasm helped Nyree to use her natural gift for French and she also encouraged her to act.

(4)..

"I was acting in a local amateur production when a woman came to my dressing room and asked me if I had ever considered acting as a career. She was the wife of a leading actor at the New Zealand National Theatre. Her car had broken down outside and that was the only reason she had come in. She arranged for me to try for a role in an American comedy called *The Solid Gold Cadillac.*"

(5)..

"I loved London and my lucky break came when I was given a letter of introduction to Hazel Vincent Wallace at the Leatherhead Theatre. I got a job in a Christmas show, both acting and dancing."

(6)..

Nyree Dawn Porter has adopted England, and we have adopted her. She has lived here ever since, although she does visit her old home and regularly works in Australia.

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

CROCODILES

Crocodiles see well, their eyes are (0)...........B...........with three eyelids, each having a different function. Their eyeballs slide back out of (1).................... way during an attack. Should they lose one of their eight-centimetre-long teeth, a replacement is always ready. A crocodile may go through (2)..................... thousand teeth during a lifetime of over seventy years. Crocodiles cannot chew, as their teeth are (3).....................only to penetrate and hold. These animals can attack at any (4).....................of the year, but they are more active in the warmer months and when in (5).....................of mates. Underwater, crocodiles (6).....................their victims at the water's (7).....................by sensing any movement in the water. Once they have a hold on their victim, they drag it deep into the water to (8).....................it. They then crush and swallow it.

Many battles occur over mates. About six weeks after mating, the female (9).....................a nest, often on a river bank, and (10) ....about fifty eggs. She then seals the nest for protection and also as a way of (11) ....the temperature. After ten to twelve weeks the baby crocodiles come out of the eggs: only about one percent of these (12) ....it to adulthood, as thousands die in flooding or are eaten by fish or bigger crocodiles. In an (13).....................to ensure a source of (14) ....animals, crocodile farms have been (15).....................up, and a vast industry now exists in crocodile skin and meat.

0. A. found B. equipped C. stocked D. fitted
1. A. harm's B. danger's C. injury's D. damage's
2. A. various B. several C. considerable D. numerous
3. A. composed B. constituted C. designed D. styled
4. A. time B. phase C. month D. interval
5. A. discovery B. hunt C. exploration D. search
6. A. prefer B. accept C. propose D. choose
7. A. border B. rim C. edge D. shore
8. A. sink B. drown C. capsize D. soak

9. A. installs B. makes C. manufactures D. produces
10. A. lays B. sets C. drops D. puts
11. A dominating B. ruling C. imposing D. controlling
12. A. reach B. make C. get D. arrive
13. A. attempt B. action C. aspiration D. alternative
14. A. well B. fine C. fit D. healthy
15.A. put B. taken C. set D. stood

B. Complete the following article by writing in each blank a suitable word. Use only one word for each blank .

CHILDREN AND CONVENIENCE FOODS

Nowadays, parents often feel guilty (0).....................they don't give their children healthy food for (1) ....single meal. Packaged food is frequently known (2).....................'junk food' but (3) ....many instances that simply isn't so. Of course, children should eat well, (4) ....meals should also be relaxed, enthusiastic and compatible with family life today.

And it's essential (5).....................remember that most parents of young children (6).....................here to stay and they can be a valuable aid to the pursuit of happiness. Parents must seek out the best and aim (7).....................a balance between real food and practicality. With (8).....................these convenience foods, you can balance out the meal (9)..................... adding something fresh and home-made.

When your children beg for ice-cream, give (10).....................frozen yoghurt with fresh fruit. Indeed a home where the fruit bowl (11).....................refilling regularly is a home (12).....................people eat well. The crucial point is balance. (13)..................... is at stake is your child's gastronomic happiness - and your (14).....................sanity.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. The police arrived as the thieves were committing the crime.
.... RED-HANDED
2. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking.
.... SOUND
3. My jewellery has been stolen!
.... OFF
4. This is the first time I've seen her in my life.
.... SET
5. It's unlikely he'll be picked for the Olympic swimming team.
.... CHANCES
6. He is different from his brother in almost all respects.
.... BEARS
7. Andrew doesn't claim to have a lot of musical talent.
.... PRETENCE
8. We were lucky to find somewhere to park so quickly.
.... STROKE
9. I wonder where Harry is now - I haven't seen him for years.
.... BECOME
10. This is a subject that Jack and I disagree about.
.... EYE

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. Attendances at the exhibition have been down this year.
The exhibition ....
2. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.
The excuse ....
3. I never miss out on a cup of coffee when I visit her flat.
She ....
4. If we wait long enough we'll get what we want.
It's just ....
5. The brochure gives hardly any useful information.
Precious ....
6. Trudy was quite relieved when she found out the truth.
It was something ....
7. What put me off the idea was simply how expensive it was going to be.
The sheer ....
8. The government shouldn't let this situation get worse.
This state ....
9. We were all shocked by his reaction.
His reaction came ....
10. If you were in the situation I'm in, you'd feel the same.
If you put ....

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (from 200 to 250 words) about the following topic:
The advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city

PRACTICE TEST 2

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. ransom B. ancient C. danger D. change
2. A. debt B. nib C. absorb D. absent
3. A. wicked B. hatred C. sacred D. looked
4. A. delicate B. concentrate C. private D. accurate
5. A. put B. putt C. pussy D. pulpit

B. Underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. although 7. comfortable
8. altigraph 9. dactylogram 10. caesura

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. I've had my car examined three times now but no mechanic has been able to .... the problem.
A. pinpoint B. focus C. specify D. highlight

2. Our hosts had prepared a..........................meal with seven courses to celebrate our arrival.
A. generous B. profuse C. lavish D. spendthrift

3. I explained that I wanted to..........................my legal right to consult a solicitor.
A. entertain B. exercise C. grant D. insist

4. We were all rather in awe..........................the new computers when they arrived.
A. about B. before C. by D. of

5. The case was..........................by the judge for lack of evidence.
A. disallowed B. dismissed C. abandoned D. discarded

6. Once she' s..........................a few tears she'll resign herself to the situation.
A. shed B. split C. sobbed D. released

7. ....the regular written work, you will be required to submit a long essay.
A. Apart from B. Beside C. In addition D. Beyond

8. ....the difficulty of the task, I shall be lucky to complete it by May.
A. Regarding B. Given C. Presuming D. Accepted

9. He was so .... in answer to my questions that I knew he had something to hide.
A. effusive B. elusive C. allusive D. evasive

10. There is no .... for hard work and perseverance if you want to succeed.
A. alternative B. substitute C. equivalent D. imitation

11. People in this village have got an .... appetite for now.
A. inexorable B. inevitable C. insatiable D. inedible

12. Hardly had he sat down .... he was sent for again.
A. when B. than C. after D. that

13. Many children who get into trouble in their early teens go on to become..........................offenders.
A. persistent B. insistent C. consistent D. resistant

14. Race relations in this country are unlikely to improve until people overcome their .... feelings of hostility towards foreigners.
A. interior B. internal C. inverted D. innate

15. Here is an example of an ancient..........................Chinese vase.
A. beautiful B. tiny C. patterned D. exotic

16. Even the other convicts considered it a..........................crime.
A. guilty B. hard-bitten C. heinous D. hell-bent

17. Working with the mentally handicapped requires considerable .... of patience and understanding.
A. means B. resources C. stocks D. provisions

18. The book took me the..........................part of a year to write.
A. most B. greatest C. best D. largest

19. I utterly .... your argument. In my opinion, you have distorted the facts.
A. confound B. dispute C. decline D. refute

20. I offer you my most .... apologies for offending you as I did.
A. repentant B. servile C. candid D. abject

B. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.

ANTHROPOLOGY

One of the most (0) ....*challenging*......... (challenge) aspects of the science of anthropology comes from its fieldwork. Certainly, in its (1).......................(infant) as a profession, anthropology was distinguished by its concentration on so-called "primitive societies" in which social

(2)......................(institute) appeared to be fairly limited and social interaction to be conducted almost (3) ....(exclude) face-to-face. Such societies, it was felt, provided anthropologists with a valuable (4)......................(see) into the workings of society that contrasted with the many complexities of more highly developed societies. There was also a sense that the ways of life represented by these smaller societies were rapidly (5)......................(appear) and that preserving a record of them was a matter of some urgency.

The (6) ....(commit) of anthropologists to the first-hand collection of data led them to some of the most (7)......................(access) places on earth. Most often they worked alone. Such lack of contact with other people created feelings of intense (8)......................(lonely) in some anthropologists, especially in the early stages of fieldwork. Nevertheless, this process of (9)......................(immense) in a totally alien culture continues to attract men and women to anthropology, and is (10)......................(deny) the most effective way of understanding in depth how other people see the world.

C. In most line of the following text, there is either one spelling or one punctuation error. Write the correctly spelled word or show the correct punctuation. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (√).

A well-known scientist once gave a public lecture on astronomy. He described	0.√
how the earth orbits around the sun and how the sun, in turn orbits around the	0.turn,orbi
centre of a vast collection of stars called our gallaxy. At the end of the lecture,	0. galaxy
a little old lady at the back of the room got up and said: "What you have told	1.
us is rubbish? The world is really a flat plate supported on the back of a	2.
giant tortoise." The scientist gave a superior smile before replying, "What is	3.
the tortoise standing on?" "You're very clever, young man, very clever, said	4.
the old lady. "But its tortoises all the way down!"	5.
Most people would find the picture of our universe as an infinite tower of	6.
tortoises rather ridiculous, but why do we think, we know better? What	7.
do we know about the universe and how do we know it? Recent	8.
breakthroughs in physiques, made possible in part by fantastic new	9.
technologies; suggest answers to some of our oldest questions. One	10.
day these answers may seem as obvious to us as the earth orbiting the	11.
sun - or perhaps as ridiculous as a tower of tortoises: only time (whatever	12.
that maybe) will tell.	13.

III. GRAMMAR

A. Put one suitable preposition in the blank of each sentence.

1. It's safe to hide here. We won't give you ....
2. My mum told me .... for coming home late from school.
3. Sorry I'm late. Something cropped............................at the office.
4. You can rely on her. She won't let you ....
5. Nick was taken to court but he got ....
6. It was surprising how quickly that fashion caught ....
7. Don't worry. I'll sort it ....
8. I don't really hit it .... with my new boss.
9. Don't eat that sausage. I think it's gone ....
10. She'll come round when the anaesthetic wears ....

B. Put each verb in parentheses into an appropriate form.

Employees protesting at the planned closure of the Magnet electronics factory have begun a protest outside the factory in Brook Road. It (1)......................... (reveal) last week that production at the factory, where over 3000 local people (2)...................(employ), (3)......................(transfer) to the Magnet plant in Luton next month. "Why (4) ....(we not inform) about this earlier?"

We (5).........................(only tell) about this two days ago,' said Marjory Calder, representing the workforce. "It's about time companies such as this (6).........................(start) thinking about how local communities (7).........................(affect) by their policies. Most people here are buying houses. How (8) .... (their mortgage payments keep up)? And how are we going to find jobs? I wish I (9) ....(know)." Reg Reynolds of Magnet (10).........................(ask) what (11)..............(do) to help those who (12).........................(make) redundant.

"The majority of our employees (13) ....(offer) work at our plant in Luton," he told our reporter, "and every effort (14).....................(make) over the past month to offer early retirement to those who qualify." When he (15)..............(question) about why the workers (16) ....(not tell) about the closure earlier, he revealed that the company (17)......................... (promise) a government loan to keep the factory open, but that at the last minute it (18).........................(decide) not to provide the loan after all. "So don't blame the company, we've done our best." Local MP Brenda Stone (19).........................(ask) to raise the matter in the House of Commons, and told us that a letter (20).........................(send) to the Minister responsible within the next few days.

IV. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

John Hobday sat on the edge of the desk and swung his left leg with characteristic boyishness. He waited for the staff to get settled in their seats and then spoke with careful informality.

"I know how frightfully busy you are. As a matter of fact, I am myself," he said with the half-humorous urchin smile that he used for such jokes. Only his secretary, Veronica, gave the helpful laugh he expected. It was not going to be an easy meeting, he decided. "So I'm not going to waste your time with a lot of talk," he went on. "I just thought ..." He paused and beat with his pencil against the desk while Mrs Scrutton moved her chair fussily out of the sunlight. "Ready?" he asked with an over-elaborate smile. "Right. Then we'll start again. As I was saying, we're all very busy, but all the same I thought it was time we had a little meeting. I've been here a week now and although I've had some very helpful chats with each of you in turn, we've never had a chance to get together and outline our plans." None of the three who formed his audience made any response. Veronica thought, he hasn't got the tone right, he doesn't realise that he's coming up against deeper loyalties with these people, loyalties to scholarship and ideas. She almost felt like letting him fend for himself, but old habits were too strong.

"I'm sure it's what everybody's been wanting," she said in her deep voice. She had gauged rightly, his moment of uncertainty had gone, her faithful bark had guided him at the crucial moment. Mrs Scrutton tried to discomfit him. She rustled the papers on her lap and whispered audibly to Major Sarson, "Our plans. His plans for us would be more honest." But it was too late, she had missed her chance. John merely frowned at the interruption and it was Mrs Scrutton who was left with burning cheeks, hiding her embarrassment by lighting a fresh cigarette.

"As you know," John went on, and Veronica could tell by the loud trumpeting, rhetorical note of his voice that he was once more the confident salesman lost in the dream world of the grandiose schemes he was putting before them, "I've got some very big ideas for the Gallery. I'm not an expert in any way as you people are, but I think that's possibly why Sir Harold's executors chose me for the job. They felt the Gallery had already got its full weight of scholars and experts, what it needed was a man with administrative experience, whose training had led him to take an overall view of things, to think, shall I say, widely rather than deeply. That's why they got me in. But I'm going to be absolutely frank with you," tossing back a lock of brown, wavy hair from his forehead, he stared at his audience with a wide-eyed appeal, "I need your help. Without my staff I can get nowhere."

Major Sarson winced slightly. All this theatricality and the loud pitch of John's voice got on his nerves.

1. What manner did John Hobday adopt to address the staff of the Gallery?
   A. He attempted to put them at their ease.
   B. He spoke slowly and carefully.
   C. He interspersed his talk with jokes.
   D. He was deliberately patronising.
2. How did John Hobday respond when Mrs Scrutton moved her chair?
   A. He concealed his displeasure.
   B. He took no notice of it.
   C. He displayed his annoyance.
   D. He encouraged her with a smile.
3. Why did Veronica help him out when she saw he was having difficulties?
   A. She liked him and wanted to help.
   B. She felt it was her duty to support him.
   C. She felt sorry for him.
   D. She believed in what he was trying to do.
4. How did Veronica view the schemes John Hobday was proposing?
   A. They were necessary for the survival of the Gallery.
   B. They were too ambitious and unrealistic.
   C. They would make the Gallery a lot of money.
   D. They represented a long-held dream of his.
5. Which of the following statements correctly describes the feelings of the staff?
   A. They disliked everything that John Hobday stood for.
   B. They resented John Hobday's arrival in a position of authority.
   C. They were indifferent to anything John Hobday had to say.
   D. They felt that John Hobday was not an expert.

B. You are going to read extract from an article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

A. This means that they have to know how to converse across the boundaries of professional jargon, with minds that may at first seem quite alien.

Everybody is clear about the importance of communication, but it is a very different thing from conversation, and traditional conversation is very different from the new kind of conversation which people feel the lack of today.

B. However, this remodelling would not mean abolishing unemployment. This is too simple a goal, because the more people are educated, the more they demand jobs that are life-enhancing, interesting and useful. A lifetime of work has to be seen as a work of art, with the fulfilled individual at its centre.

C. If they paid closer attention to their staff's deepest ambitions, they would realise that there were many other services that hotels could provide. But they are restrained by the accountants, who say that firms, in order to maximise their profits, should concentrate on one core activity.

D. This is because there has been no serious rethinking of what a hotel is since the days of the Ritz, with its nineteenth-century idea of luxury. A hotel is not just a place where travellers sleep, but a United Nations in miniature. People from all over the world meet at hotels, though they usually pass each other in silence.

E. Having looked at those areas, I am now focusing on the search for more satisfying ways of earning a living. There is no shortage of experts devoting themselves to prolonging the life and increasing the income of corporations and institutions. But auditing our finances is not enough: we need to make an audit of ourselves as human beings too, and discover with what sort of people we want to spend our lives.

F. Meanwhile, the business corporations and public institutions in which these people work are slimming. The panaceas of decentralised decision-making, increasing skills and performance-related rewards have not succeeded in winning commitment from employees. In Britain, only 8 percent of employees "are strongly of the view that their values and those of their organisations are very similar".

G. This question is crucial. For however brilliant your skills, if they make you a bore, unable to converse with those outside your speciality, if you are so busy with detail that you have no time to acquire wisdom or exercise your imagination or humour, then no amount of status or financial reward will compensate for your inadequacy as a human being.

H. Hotels know so little about their guests - and often about their staff - even though they spend vast sums on sophisticated IT systems to store the rather unsophisticated data they collect. Managers cling to notions of customer service based on far too simple a view of what produces 'guest satisfaction'.

* * *

Work

Theodore Zeldin looks at how our working life could change.

Are you as respected and appreciated as you deserve? Success in a career is no longer enough. Every profession is complaining that it is not properly valued or understood, and even among individuals who have won eminence, there is often bitterness behind the fame. Loving your work, until recently, was enough to make you a member of an envied minority. But now you have to ask yourself what your job is doing to you as a person, to your mind, character and relationships.

(1)..

To counter this, I am trying to discover how work could have the fulfilment of these aspirations as its first priority - instead of treating us as clay to be moulded to suit industrial purposes - and how it could be reconceived to suit us all, both women and men. It would have to be not just a way of creating wealth, but a worthwhile style of life, a path to a fuller existence, to the discovery of unsuspected talents and to a wider variety of human contacts.

(2)..

Even the middle-class professions, however, no longer have the liberating appeal they once had. Doctors are often more stressed than their patients and complain about the failure of clinical medicine. Accountants, despite unprecedented influence, are troubled by doubts about their profession's ethics. Most architects never get the chance to exercise their imaginations freely. Administrators are paralysed by their own bureaucracy. The middle managers, who once gloried in their status, are, as a European, study reveals, losing their conviction.

(3)..

I have embarked on an investigation of a wide range of occupations, one by one, to see how each shapes and sometimes destroys those in it. I have studied how the notion of what humans are capable of has been expanded in different civilisations, and how courage can be manufactured. I have applied my method to the major preoccupations of our time - happiness, love, friendship and respect.

(4)..

How many of us can say that we are fully alive at work? How many of us are really part-time slaves theoretically having the right to escape from our drudgery, but in reality virtual prisoners of our qualifications and careers, used as instruments by others, working not so that we might become better people, but because we can see no other option? Take hotel workers as an example, since 10 percent of the working population is now in the 'hospitality industry'. The amount of unused potential is unbelievable. Many highly intelligent and lively people put up with low prestige, low salaries and long hours.

(5)...

A large proportion of hotel staff are foreigners too, keen to learn a new language and discover a new civilisation, but they have the most superficial relations with their guests. Hotels could be cultural centres, active intermediaries between the guest and the city, genuine hosts bringing together people who have not met. Hoteliers could use the knowledge of the many students they employ, instead of giving them only menial tasks.

(6)...

The time has come to rethink what this term denotes - from a human, not just a financial angle - and to move on from traditional categorisations. For me, work is a relationship. Now that many people are not content with relations based on obedience, and regard work as an assertion of independence or temperament, they must be given a chance to design their own jobs, and choose their own colleagues, even their customers, within the limits of practicality and profitability.

(7)...

This is a more intimate encounter, which creates a bond of respect between the participants, and is valued as a way of getting inside another person's skin, with the likelihood that one will be changed by the experience. It is more than a relaxation, because it is the most effective means of establishing equality. Every time you have a conversation which achieves that, the world is changed by a minute amount.

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and circle which word best fits each blank.

THE LANGUAGE OF TEARS

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (0)................... of an aquatic past - but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this (1) .... for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to (2) .... their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (3) .... they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that (4) .... a good cry can do you (5) .... is a very old one and now it has scientific (6) .... since recent research into tears has shown that they (7) .... a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By (8) .... sorrow and pain this chemical helps you to feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (9) ....

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (10) .... activity. Because some people still regard it as a (11) .... of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (12) .... itself of toxic chemical (13) ...., for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable - (14) .... the popularity of the highly emotional films which are commonly (15) .... "weepies". It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

0. A. witness [✓ B. evidence] C. result D. display
1. A.world B. place C. earth D. space
2. A. communicate B. persuade C. inform D. demonstrate
3. A. evolve B. change C. develop D. alter
4. A. doing B. making C. getting D. having
5. A. better B. fine C. good D. well
6. A. validity B. truth C. reality D. reason
7. A. contain B. retain C. hold D. keep
8. A. struggling B. fighting C. opposing D. striking
9. A. construct B. achieve C. provide D. produce
10. A. curing B. treating C. healing D. improving
11. A. hint B. symbol C. feature D. sign
12. A. release B. rid C. loosen D. expel
13. A. rubbish B. waste C. leftovers D. remains
14. A. consider B. remark C. distinguish D. regard
15. A. named B. entitled C. subtitled D. called

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

In its simplest sense the word "advertising" means "(1)......................... attention to something", or notifying or informing (2).......................... of something. You can advertise by (3)......................... of mouth, quite informally and locally and without incurring great(4)......................... . But if you want to inform a large (5)......................... of people about something, you might need to advertise in the more (6)........................ sense of the word, by (7)...................... announcement. If you (8) .... a notice in a local newsagent's shop, design a poster or (9) .... some space in a local newspaper, you are likely to (10)...................... the information you wish to communicate to the attention of more people than if you simply (11)............................the word around friends and neighbours. You could (12)........................... further and distribute leaflets as well, get someone to (13)..........................a placard around, even (14) .... on local radio and (15) ....a publicity stunt. However, you might not be (16)................... to simply convey certain facts and (17) .... it at that. You might wish to (18)................. a bit of emphasis or even to exaggerate the facts by (19).................. to people's emotions. And this is of course (20)...................... all the controversy about advertising in its current form arises.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. Dickens' last novel was unfinished when he died.
.... WITHOUT
2. All the hostages were released yesterday by the kidnappers.
.... LET
3. John was shocked to hear that he had failed his driving test.
.... CAME
4. He said he disapproved of people who smoked.
.... EXPRESSED
5. He is very likely to come.
....PROBABILITY
6. Be sure to say goodbye to your grandmother before you leave.
.... WITHOUT
7. That sort of behaviour is deplorable, in my opinion.
.... APPROVE
8. The new lecturer was unpopular with his students.
.... TAKE
9. The last political scandal of this kind took place fifty years ago.
.... SINCE
10. Women are not allowed to enter the inner temple.
.... LET

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. His efforts to find a solution didn't deserve such savage criticism.
He shouldn't ....
2. The number of road accidents has soared in recent months.
There ....
3. She is now leading a normal life as a result of all the support she received from social workers.
If she ....
4. A work permit will only be issued on receipt of the correct documents.
Not ....
5. Didn't you realise that he was only pretending?
Didn't it ....?
6. The completion of the work was scheduled for last week.
The work was to ....
7. They'll soon find out what she's been doing.
It won't ....
8. Most newsagents these days have ice-cream available all summer.
Ice-cream can..
9. If I have plenty of warning, I'll willingly baby-sit for you.
Provided you ....
10. As he grew older, he became more and more forgetful.
The ....

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (from 200 to 250 words) about the following topic:
What should we do to solve the housing problem in big cities?

PRACTICE TEST 3

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. clothes B. cloths C. mouths D. youths
2. A. dishonour B. historic C. honesty D. rhythm
3. A. permission B. decision C. leisure D. measure
4. A. tomb B. combatant C. comber D. subtlety
5. A. infamous B. fame C. stranger D. danger

B. underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. pharmaceutical 7. arithmetics 8. mysterious
9. infantryman 10. kaleidoscope

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. Having decided to rent a flat, we............................contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.
A. set to B. set off C. set out D. set about

2. Don't thank me for helping in the garden. It was.........................pleasure to be working out of doors.
A. plain B. mere C. simple D. sheer

3. The school authorities..........................the child's unruly behaviour on his parents' lack of discipline.
A. attribute B. accuse C. blame D. ascribe

4. After months of bitter arguing the couple had to accept that they were ....
A. incongruous B. incompatible C. dissident D. disaffected

5. My sunburnt nose made me feel rather .... for the first few days of the holiday.
A. self-effacing B. self-centred C. self-conscious D. self-evident

6. The peace of the public library was .... by the sound of a transistor radio.
A. smashed B. fractured C. demolished D. shattered

7. Anticipating renewed rioting, the authorities erected .... to block off certain streets.
A. barrages B barricades C. ditches D. dykes

8. In the hands of a reckless driver a car becomes a .... weapon.
A. lethal B. fatal C. mortal D. venal

9. What the company needs is a...........................actor who can take on a variety of roles.
A. variable B. changeable C. versatile D. diverse

10. With their modern, lightweight boat, they soon..........................the older vessels in the race.
A. outstripped B. caught up C. overran D. exceeded

11. The feuding families have been..........................enemies for years.
A. sworn B. promised C. cursed D. blood

12. Not only was there no tea,..........................there was no food either.
A. and B. nor C. but D. so

13. He .... so much harm on the nation during his regime that it has never fully recovered.
A. indicted B. inferred C. induced D. inflicted

14. Please don't .... it amiss if I make a few suggestions for improvement.
A. think B. assume C. take D. judge

15. It's a shame they didn't pick you, but it doesn't..........................out the possibility that you might get a job in a different department.
A. rule B. strike C. cancel D. draw

16. When facing problems, it is important to keep a sense of ....
A. proportion B. introspection C. relativity D. comparison

17. The hotel, though obviously grand in its day, appeared rather neglected and .... when we checked in.
A. tumble-down B. downcast C. run-down D. down-and-out

18. In order to explore the city .... I left my luggage at the station.
A. unladen B. unencumbered C. undeterred D. unrestrained

19. The air-sea search operation is continuing although hopes of finding survivors are ....
A. dimming B. fading C. dissolving D. reducing

20. If you .... in arriving late, I shall have to report you to the Manager.
A. persist B. persevere C. insist D. prevail

B. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.

1. Alison's ....(shy) made it hard for her to speak in public.
2. He had the.......................(annoy) habit of borrowing books and then forgetting to return them.

3. Remind me of my appointment. I am..........................(forget).
4. For one who has spent his life in town, a trip into the mountains could prove an..........................(forget) experience.
5. He had been..........................(expect) delayed at the office and was now in a hurry to keep his..........................(appoint) with the dentist.
6. Recently health foods have increased in..........................(popular).
7. The old lady hid all her..........................(save) under the floor.
8. The gas from the chemical factory was extremely..........................(harm).
9. Unless something is done about unemployment, the....................(look) for the future is not good.
10. The..........................(conclude) is that the plan will fail.

C. *In most line of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. Write the unnecessary word in the space next to the question number below. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (√).*

WANTED

"Wanted" ran a small ad In *The Times.* "Assistant for the famous cookery 0. th
writer. Three-month contract - £400". The ad was answered by a young 0. √
woman, recently widowed and with a small baby, desperate to for work of 1.
any kind. The hours were long and £400 seemed very little for three 2.
months' of employment. But she was desperate and she got the job. It 3.
proved harder than she had been anticipated, as the famous writer proved 4.
as tyrannical, ungrateful and a slave-driver. The first week of helping to 5.
him was almost more than the young woman could stand. Only did the 6.
thought of the bread that she was putting in her baby's mouth prevented 7.
her leaving from the job. At the end of the first terrible week, she was 8.
given a lift to home by the cookery writer's secretary. On the way home 9.
she confided how desperately she had needed the job and admitted how 10.
welcome would it be even the miserable £400 was mentioned in the 11.
advertisement. The secretary gave her such an odd look that the young 12.
woman asked what it the matter was. "I don't think *you* quite understand: 13.
replied the secretary. "It's you who have to pay for him £400". 14.
15.

III. GRAMMAR

A. *Put one or two suitable prepositions in the blank of each following sentence.*

1. The new law on dropping litter comes .... force next month.
2. Ann was released from prison and now she is .... probation.

3. Local students have been banned .... taking part in the demonstration.
4. The police have charged her .... driving without due care and attention.
5. Local people have called for an investigation .... the causes of the fire.
6. Football fans went .... the rampage in the centre of Norwich last night.
7. She claimed that the selling of habit-forming drugs was getting .... control.
8. The car left the road and crashed .... a tree.
9. Several guests at the hotel were robbed .... jewellery and money.
10. David, 19, has been sleeping .... a park bench for the past six months.

B. *Put each verb in parentheses into an appropriate tense.*

The statistics on the safety of flying (1)........................(be) immensely comforting. It (2).................... ....(seem) that the chances of being involved in an accident (3)........................(be) a million to one - the equivalent of flying safely every day for 95 years. Try telling that to the white-faced, petrified aerophobic, who (4)........................(see) every frown on a stewardess' face as a portent of disaster. For some years now, psychologist Henry Jones (5)........................(try) to tell them, and he (6)........................(do) a lot more besides. He (7) ....(develop) both a theory and practice for treating air travel anxiety. Apparently, it (8)........................(be) a widespread phobia. One American survey (9)........................(put) it as the fourth most common fear, preceded only by snakes, heights and storms. Jones (10)........................(have) nearly 500 clients during the last decade. Before they (11)........................(come) to him, some of his clients (12)........................(never fly), others (13)...................(have) just one bad experience after years of flying. One man (14)......................(take) over 200 flights a year for five years and (15)........................(never worry) up till then. Then, one day on a flight to Chicago the pilot (16)..................... (announce) that they (17)................(go) to turn back because of an engine fault. The man (18)........................(have) a panic attack and (19)........................(try) to get off the plane in mid-air. After Jones's course, the man (20)................(overcome) his fears and (21)...................(manage) to fly again.

IV. READING

A. *Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.*

Nowadays, I like hotels, at any rate in small doses. But I wasn't always so relaxed. For years, hotels and restaurants were for me theatres of humiliation. When I was little my parents didn't have much money, and when we went into cafs the drill was for my Mum or Dad to order a pot of tea for two, and maybe a token cake, and my brother and me would be given sips of tea from their cup, while under the table my mother unwrapped a parcel of bread and butter that she'd brought from home, and she smuggled pieces to my brother and me, which we had to eat while the waitress wasn't looking. The fear of discovery, exposure, and ignominious expulsion stayed with me well into my twenties, and memories of that and similar embarrassments come back whenever I stay in a hotel.

I always carry my bags myself - it avoids the tip. It's not the money. It's a skill I've never mastered, like my parents, who started staying in hotels when I was in my teens and at my most thin-skinned. Arriving at the hotel was fraught with anxiety: there was always the question of "the tip". Dad would probably have his shilling ready before he'd even signed the register, and when the porter had shown them up to the room would give it to him, as often as not misjudging the moment, not waiting till his final departure but slipping it to him while he was demonstrating what facilities the room had to offer - so the tip came as an unwelcome interruption.

My parents liked the social side of hotel life. Not that there'd ever be anything in which they'd dream of participating, only there'd be more to see. They'd station themselves on the sofa and watch what went on other people living their lives, and envying the accomplishment with which they led them. And without realising it, my mother would make up stories about people: "You see that woman over there? I think she's the owner of the hotel, and that fellow with her must be her nephew." And when the woman came in next day by herself, she'd say, "Oh, I see the owner's here. She must have quarrelled with her nephew" forgetting it was all invention in the first place.

My parents never went to - still less gave - a party. The education they always regretted not having would have had cocktails on the syllabus, and small talk and the ability to converse, and the necessary accomplishment of saying things one does not mean. Some people are at ease with themselves, so the world is at ease with them. My parents thought this kind of ease was produced by education. They didn't see that, what disqualified them was temperament, just as, though educated up to the hilt, it disqualifies me. What keeps us in our place is embarrassment.

As I grew older and came to delight in these eccentricities and ceased to be embarrassed by them, my parents still struggled to fulfill what they imagined were my aspirations for them. Of course, by this time my aspirations had changed anyway. Now I wanted them to stay the same as they'd been when I was a child. It didn't matter any more.

1. Why was the writer embarrassed in cafes?
   A. His parents always acted nervously in them.
   B. He thought that he and his family would be told to leave.
   C. He was ashamed of his parents because they were poor.
   D. Other people could see they had brought their own food with them.
2. What does the writer say about giving tips to hotel porters when they have carried bags?
   A. It is not always necessary to do it.
   B. His father wasn't sure whether to do it.
   C. His father usually did it at the wrong time.
   D. It has caused him more embarrassment than anything else.
3. The writer says that when they stayed in hotels,
   A. his parents learnt a lot about other people from watching them.
   B. his parents thought the people they saw were more confident than them.
   C. his mother liked hearing gossip about the people they saw.
   D. his mother took pleasure in the misfortunes of others.
4. The writer says that his parents were wrong to believe that
   A. they would not have been very good at giving parties.
   B. they were incapable of feeling at ease with other people.
   C. he had the same feelings of inadequacy as them.
   D. education makes it easier to get along with other people.
5. In the passage as a whole, the writer describes his parents as
   A. shy. B mean. C. unintelligent. D. ambitious.

B. You are going to read a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

A. Canoe polo in the UK now has approximately 1,000 participants playing in regionally based leagues. Players at the start of a career in canoe polo typically have only the most rudimentary canoeing ability, with most clubs more than happy to teach both general canoeing as well as polo skills.

B. Division I contains ten teams from as far afield as Southampton and Glasgow, the other leagues split into north and south. There are dedicated leagues for women and under 18's.

C. Gradually, pool canoeing became an end in itself. As part of the process of teaching, poles or gates would be erected. Soon races through a series of gates were held and the sport of pool slalom was born.

D. By the early seventies there was a British National Championship and versions of the game were being played across Europe and in Australia. A major step forward was taken in 1985 with the creation of internationally accepted rules:

E. From there on the ball is passed by hand, though paddles are used for ball control, the interception of passes and for blocking shots.

F. There are time penalties for touching a pole or missing a gate. Canoeists of all abilities are encouraged to enter the National Championships.

G. Teams consist of up to eight players, but only five are allowed in the playing area at anyone time. Substitution can be made at any time, even during play.

* * *

Around 30 years ago canoeists decided to move indoors to the comfort and convenience of the swimming pool for training. Initially these pool sessions were used to introduce beginners to the sport and to give more experienced canoeists the chance to perfect more advanced techniques.

(1)..

Paddlers compete in a head to head race, with two identical courses being set up down the length of a pool. The course is defined by pairs of poles hung one metre apart which must be negotiated in a specific order and direction.

(2)..

Others looking to add to their general training took a different route and at many pools they introduced a ball to provide extra interest. Before too long you had the beginnings of the game that was to become canoe polo.

(3)..

Goals are scored in a 1 x 1.5metres net goal suspended 2 metres. above the ends. A water polo ball is used and the canoes are just 3 metres. long for use in confined space.

(4)..

The game itself resembles basketball on water, except for the start - the teams line up at opposite ends of the pool facing each other, a referee throws the ball into the centre of me pool and one member of each team sprints for it.

(5)..

A player with the ball can expect to be tackled in a variety of ways - either by being pushed by hand or by an opponent trying to unbalance them. Games are relatively short, with two halves of between 6 and 10 minutes each way.

(6)..

The regional leagues feed into a series of national leagues, which are organised in four divisions. As with Pool Slalom there is a National Championship, run on a knock-out basis. The atmosphere, from the local eliminating rounds to the finals, is always excellent.

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and circle which word best fits each blank.

Ask anyone over forty to make a comparison (1)...................... the past and the present and nine (2)...................... ten people will tell you that things have been getting (3)...................... worse for as long as they can remember. Take the weather for example, which has been behaving rather strangely lately. Everyone remembers that in their childhood the summers were (4)...................... hotter, and that winter always included (5)...................... falls of snow just when the school holidays had started. Of course, the food in (6)...................... days was far superior too, as nothing was imported and everything was fresh. Unemployment was (7)......................, the pound really was worth something, and you could buy a (8)...................... house even if your means were (9)...................... . And above all, people were (10)...................... better in those days, far more friendly, not inclined to crime or violence, and spent their free time making model boats and tending their stamp collections (11)...................... than gazing at the television screen for hours on end. As we know that this picture of the past (12)...................... cannot be true, and there are plenty of statistics dealing with health and prosperity which prove that it is not true, why is it that we all have a (13)...................... to idealise the past? Is this simply nostalgia? Or is it rather that we need to believe in an image of the world which is (14).................. the opposite of what we see around us? Whichever it is, at least it leaves us with a nagging feeling that the present could be better, and perhaps (15).................... us to be a little more critical about the way we live.

1. A.with	B. from	C. between	D. in
2. A. out of	B. to	C. or	D. from
3. A. out	B.so	C. virtually	D. steadily
4. A. not only	B. at least	C. rarely	D. considerably
5. A. lavish	B. abundant	C. bulky	D. prolific
6. A. most	B. early	C. those	D. former
7. A. petty	B. negligible	C. miniature	D. trivial
8. A. middling	B. sizeable	C. medium	D. voluminous
9. A. mediocre	B. confined	C. rationed	D. limited

10. A. more B. as C. somehow D. whatsoever
11. A. other B. rather C. usually D. different
12. A. simply B. hardly C. especially D. specifically
13. A. habit B. custom C. tendency D. practice
14. A.quite B. widely C. utterly D. rather
15. A. reassures B. supports C. makes D. encourages

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

Between about 9 months and perhaps 15 months infants become more diversified as human beings; they are now so clearly but variously affected(1)......................... the environment in which they are (2)......................... reared that it becomes increasingly difficult to categorize their development (3)......................... to age. So for some people the term "toddler" will apply(4)......................... any infant under three and a half; for (5)......................... it will appear only to apply (6)......................... to 20 months.

Being a toddler is a (7)......................... like being an adolescent. The toddler is between babyhood and childhood,(8) ....as the adolescent is between childhood and adulthood. The (9)......................... is often stereotyped as a rebel- as one (10)......................... fights against the upbringing, the background, the restrictions he (11) ....accepted as a child; in the(12)......................... way the toddler is often stereotyped as likely to (13)......................... a problem to his parents. He too reaches a stage (14)......................... he resents and fights the absolute power and control which his mother had (15)......................... him when he was (16)......................... baby. He too(17)......................... for new fields in (18)......................... to exercise a new sense of power, a new sense of self. But there the similarity has (19)......................... its limits. Many adolescents are ready for self determination; toddlers are(20)......................... .

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. Whatever happens, we must avoid adverse publicity.
.... COSTS
2. This is the first time I've seen her in my life!
.... SET
3. It's unlikely he'll be picked for the Olympic swimming team.
.... CHANCES
4. I know I can convince Dave that I'm right about this matter.
.... BRING
5. He is different from his brother in almost all respects.
.... BEARS
6. We wouldn't want to restrict the freedom of the students in any way.
.... IMPOSE
7. I suddenly realized the meaning of a "freebie".
.... DAWNED
8. I wanted to learn Russian before I visited Moscow.
.... WITHOUT
9. When I noticed it was formal dress, it was too late.
.... UNTIL
10. Don't panic about something so trivial.
.... MOUNTAIN

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. The house was so badly damaged in the fire that it couldn't be repaired.
The house was too.. .
2. He told me my request was unreasonable.
He said, "You can hardly ...."
3. I was exasperated when the appointment was cancelled once again.
Imagine.. .
4. You won't reach the station in less than twenty minutes.
It will take ....
5. I took my car to the garage last Saturday and they resprayed it.
I had.. .
6. The collision didn't damage my car much.
Not a great.. .
7. What has this experience taught you?
What conclusions.. .
8. To pass the time, I looked through some magazines.
I whiled.. .
9. He declared his disapproval of the behaviour of some of his supporters.
He let it.. .
10. Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh.
The very.. .

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (150 words) about the following topic:

How important is self-study?

PRACTICE TEST 4

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. debt B. nib C. absorb D. absent
2. A. wicked B. hatred C. sacred D. looked
3. A. delicate B. concentrate C. private D. accurate
4. A. carriage B. voyage C. massage D. dosage
5. A. laugh B. plough C. enough D. cough

B. Underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. courageous 7. pharmaceutical 8. impediment

9. realizable 10. interviewee

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. I meant to sound confident at the interview but I'm afraid I .... as dogmatic.
A. came out B. came through C. came off D. came over

2. The switchboard at Television Centre was so..........................by complaints about the programme that they had to take on extra staff.
A. overrun B. overcome C. overwhelmed D. overhauled

3. She had .... mind which kept her alert and well-informed even in old age.
A. an examining B. a demanding C. an enquiring D. a querying

4. The police decided to .... the department store after they had received a bomb warning.
A. abandon B. evacuate C. evict D. expel

5. There were so many people .... me in the crowd that I couldn't hold the camera steady.
A. jostling B. jerking C. obstructing D. agitating

6. "Frankly, I couldn't care less!" he said with a .... of his shoulders.
A. twitch B. flick C. hunch D. shrug

7. I'm not by .... a particularly ambitious man.
A. inclination B. habit C. character D. tendency

8. After the robbery, the shop installed a sophisticated alarm system as an insurance .... further losses.
A. for B. from C. against D. towards

9. He still suffers from a rare tropical disease which he .... while in Africa.
A. infected B. complained C. gained D. contracted

10. I was proud to be........................out for special praisc for my performance.
A. selected B. singled C. separated D. distinguished

11. When .... money into the slot, be sure to use undamaged coins.
A. on inserting B. having inserted C. to insert D. inserting

12. The mother sat by her..........................child's bedside all night.
A. asleep B. sleep C. sleeping D. overslept

13. It's much more expensive if you use the phone at ....rate.
A. high B. busy C. peak D. heavy

14. The politician gave a press conference to deny the charges that had been .... at him.
A. targeted B. levelled C. accused D. blamed

15. People in financial difficulties sometimes fall.........................to unscrupulous money lenders.
A. prey B. fool C. scapegoat D. sacrifice

16. If you..........................too much of your energy on the climb, you'll have none left for the descent.
A. spend B. lose C. expend D. invest

17. He was caught using forged bank notes to pay for goods and charged with ....
A. deception B. fraud C. embezzlement D. theft

18. I can lend you five pounds to help you .... until you've had time to go to the bank.
A. by B. up C. on D. out

19. The restaurant is popular with film stars and the ....
A. like B. same C. similar D. such

20. Although I explained the situation he didn't seem to .... the degree of danger he was in.
A. seize B. grab C. catch D. grasp

B. Complete the sentences with one of the words in capital in the second column.

1. The.............refused to answer the prosecutor's questions because he was afraid that his answers would incriminate him.	DISMISSED
2. Only with hard work will Mr. Forbes be able to regain ....of the company.	SLOWLY
3. Mrs. Walker has returned the wallet to its ....owner.	IN
4. The hospital owes the government twenty million dollars for the.............of the new wing.	FEATURES
5. Maria told her professors that she could not ....classes next week.	PREPARED
6. Having asked to speak at the convention, Dr. Casagrande.............some not.	CONSTRUCTION
7. Never before have so many people been.............work as today.	TALENTS
8. The artist was asked to show some paintings at the contest because the judges had been told of his.............	DEFENDANT
9. Having finished............., the detectives began to discuss the case.	ATTEND
10. Ms. Sierra offered Mr. Amstrong the position because she had faith.............his capabilities.	ACCEPT
11. Only because it was interesting work did Jerome.........the job.	EVIDENCE
12. The screaming burn victims were.............lowered to the ground for medical attention.	CONTROL
13. This car has many.............including stereo, safety devices, air conditioning, and low gas mileage.	ORIGINAL
14. The proposal was tabled temporarily because there was not sufficient.............that it would be helpful.	LUNCH
15. Adams was.............from his position for keeping improper financial records.	OUT OF

C. In most line of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. Write the unnecessary word in the space next to the question number below. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (√).

Ex: 0. √
0. of
0. exactly

When I told an architect friend that I was writing a brief book on opera, 0.
he asked if it would tell him "what he was missing". The feeling of that 0.
he was missing something was a step in the exactly right direction, but 0.
the fact that he had lived in England for 45 years without setting his 1.
foot in the theatre for an opera performance was a reflection on the 2.
small part that opera plays in the lives of the majority of so intelligent 3.
people in Britain. The basic appeal of opera is to the heart, if not the 4.
head, and the British find the outpouring of emotion and passionate 5.
melody feel a little embarrassing. Unlike for the Italians, the Germans 6.
and the French, the British have no native operatic tradition of long 7.
standing, and so this opera has remained a largely suspect foreign 8.
import, which indulged in by the rich, and condemned by intellectuals 9.
on the old premise that "anything too silly to be said, could be sung". 10.
Opera is not really something like that at all. The half of its origins may 11.
be aristocratic, but the other half are firmly rooted in the songs, stories 12.
and dances of such popular entertainment through the centuries.

III. GRAMMAR

A. Put one suitable preposition or adverb in each of the following blanks.

Unlikely as it may seem, there has now been expert confirmation that wild pumas and lynxes are (1)................. large in parts of Britain, rather than being the figments (2).............. some wild imaginations. Previous sightings (3).............. such large jungle cats had been put down (4) .... exaggeration. (5)..................all, the argument went, some people are prone (6) .... seeing flying saucers and Loch Ness monsters, particularly when (7) .... the influence of one drink too many. Some newspapers were suspected (8) .... having made (9)..................... stories such as that of the Beast of Exmoor, an animal which is responsible (10) ....the deaths of hundreds of sheep over the past ten years.

But experts have now come (11)................. with proof that such stories were (12)..................earnest after all. The animals are (13) ....all likelihood pets which have escaped (14)..................... small zoos, or been abandoned (15)................ their owners. Because the keeping (16) .... such animals is severely restricted (17) .... the Dangerous Wild Animals Act of 1976, owners of unlicensed animals might not report an escape (18) .... fear of prosecution. Britain's only surviving native feline species, the wild cat, is confined (19)...................... Scotland. After examining hair samples, experts now say that the Beast of Exmoor in the South of England is (20)...................... the shadow of a doubt a puma or lynx, both of which animals are normally native to the Middle East and Asia.

B. Put each verb in parentheses into an appropriate tense.

Farmers, as we all (1)........................ (know), (2) .... (have) a hard time of it in Britain lately, and (3) .... (turn) to new ways of earning income from their land. This (4) .... (involve) not only planting new kinds of crops, but some strange ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing. Yes, you (5) .... (hear) me correctly! A farmer in the West of England now (6) .... (hold) sheep races on a regular basis, and during the past year over 100,000 people (7) .... (turn up) to watch the proceedings. "I (8)...................... (pass) the farm on my way to the sea for a holiday," one punter told me, "and I (9) ....(think) I'd have a look. I(10) .... (not believe) it was serious, to tell you the truth." According to a regular visitor, betting on sheep is more interesting than betting on horses. "At proper horse races everyone (11) .... (already study) the form of the horses in advance, and there are clear favourites. But nobody (12) .... (hear) anything about these sheep! Most people (13) .... (find) it difficult to tell one from another in any case." I (14) .... (stay) to watch the races, and I must admit that I (15) .... (find) it quite exciting. In a typical race, half a dozen sheep (16) .... (race) downhill over a course of about half a mile. Food (17) .... (wait) for them at the other end of the track, I ought to add! The sheep (18) .... (run) surprisingly fast, although presumably they (19) .... (not eat) for a while just to give them some motivation. At any rate, the crowd around me (20) .... (obviously enjoy) their day out at the races, judging by their happy faces and the sense of excitement.

IV. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions whicl. follow by choosing the best suggestion.

I got a bit of news last week that took weeks off my life. Four, to be exact. It came to pass that for some damnfool official purpose I had to have my birth date verified from the Registrar General's records, and the certificate shows that I was born on 17 July of a year that I need not specify. That is all very well. Except for the fact that for my entire life up until that moment I had supposed that I was shown the light of day on 17 June. This trifling statistic, admittedly of no great importance to the chronology of Man, is nevertheless recorded on every official paper, minute, chronicle and file that bureaucracy has accumulated about me over three score years, it is endorsed on every one of my sixteen passports, it is enshrined in mouldering stacks of *dokumenti* in dozens of countries, it is a date hallowed by the years and accepted without question by one and all - except, it now seems, the Registrar General. As a revelation it hardly ranks. It is none the less an odd feeling to be officially that much younger than one had for so long believed. There is a curious, meaningless mystery about it.

How, for example, could my parents have believed to the end of their days that they had had their firstborn in June, and not July? It is not the sort of mistake that one would expect a mother to make. It is true that I sprang a bit untimely from the womb, a trace premature, perhaps a little foolishly impatient to join the human race, but my parents would presumably have been aware of this. Unless of course my arrival was so inconspicuous that nobody even noticed for a month. This theory does not square with the family legend that I howled horribly and virtually without a break for the first year of my life, and that in fact we were required to move house at the instance of our exhausted neighbour. I still find it difficult to believe that my father and mother would have waited four solid weeks before trudging along to get me on the index, and then to have falsified the entry.

Anyhow, that is the technical situation. The question is what to do about it now. To put the record straight I should have to correct about a million dossiers all over the world, arousing suspicion wherever I went, and doubtless getting myself blacklisted by all the barmy little bureaucracies that take these things seriously. It hardly seems worth it for a simple month. I think the answer is to keep the whole thing quiet, a harmless secret between myself and the Registrar General.

Some questions about this June -July business still haunt me. Why have I been kidded for so long? Could it be that I was some changeling, possibly of noble blood, the truth of whose birth had to be obfuscated in this way? Can my parents have both had a simultaneous attack of amnesia?

Meanwhile, what shall I do with my borrowed time? It is like the beginning of those novels in which some stricken fellow steps out of a hospital having been told that he has but a month to live. I have been told that I have an *extra* month to live. Unless, of course, the Registrar General has boobed. It was, after all, quite a time ago.

1. What does the writer say in the first paragraph has been his reaction to what he has been told?
   A. He feels that it is the sort of thing that happens to other people too.
   B. He thinks that it may cause him a lot of inconvenience.
   C. He is somewhat disturbed by being informed of it.
   D. He has decided to give no thought to the matter.
2. The writer says that his parents
   A. were unlikely to have lied about the date of his birth.
   B. may have become confused shortly after his birth.
   C. once told him something he later found to be untrue.
   D. were normally very clear about important dates.
3. The writer has decided that it would be best for him to
   A. take no action whatsoever.
   B. have only the most important documents amended.
   C. investigate the matter further.
   D. ask the Registrar General to take no further action.
4. The writer concludes in the last two paragraphs that
   A. he will enjoy the idea of being a month younger.
   B. he is unlikely to forget this incident for a long time.
   C. he knows less about his past than he thought he did.
   D. he may not really have been born on 17 July.
5. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
   A. Indignant
   B. Light-hearted
   C. Astonished
   D. Joyful

B. ***You are going to read a newspaper article about sleep. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.***

A. Beyond this, certainties blur into theories. It is often suggested, for example, that sleep repairs body tissue, or restores muscles, or rests the frontal section of the brain that controls speech and creativity. But all of this may happen more quickly during relaxed wakefulness, so no one is really sure.

B. Part of this interest is in sleep in general: in its rhythms, its uses and in problems with sleeping. But a central preoccupation remains. "People need more sleep," says one leading sleep researcher. "People cut back on sleep when they're busy. They get up too early to avoid the rush hour."

C. By the 17th century, however, as artificial light became more common, the rich began to switch to the more concentrated, and economically more efficient, mode of recuperation that we follow today. Two centuries later, the industrial revolution pushed back the dusk for everyone except some country-dwellers, by making most people work longer hours in lighted buildings.

D. The sleep researchers seem interested in this theory. But the laboratory is not funded to investigate such matters. Its sponsors H want its research to lead to practical solutions such as deciding where *Take a Break* signs should be placed on motorways, and how different kinds of food and drink can affect driving and sleepiness.

E. A coffee might have helped. Two cups, Dr Reyner says, even after no sleep at all, can make you a safe driver for half an hour or more. She recommends a whole basket of alertness products: tablets, energy drinks, caffeinated chewing gum. Shift workers, she is quite sure, could probably use them.

F. Moreover, people may have had different sleep patterns in the past. A history professor has investigated nocturnal British life between 1500 and 1850 and discovered that sleeping routines were very different. People went to bed at nine or ten, then woke up after midnight, after what they called their "first sleep", stayed awake for an hour, and then had their "morning sleep".

G. In fact, the laboratory's interest is more physical. In a darkened room stands a motorway simulator, the front section of a car facing a wide projection screen. The subjects are always told to arrive at 2pm, in the body's natural mid-afternoon lull, after a short night's sleep or no sleep at all. The projector is switched on and they are asked to drive, while answering questions. An endless road rolls ahead, sunlight glares; and the air is warm.

H. In Europe, such propositions are perhaps most thoroughly tested in a small, unassuming building on a university campus in the English Midlands. The university sleep research laboratory has investigated, among many subjects, the effects of fatigue on sailors, the effects of airport noise on sleepers, and the dangers of motorway driving for flagging drivers.

* * *

Tiredness, it is often claimed, has become the modern condition. As the richer, busier countries have grown, so sleeplessness and anxiety have also grown in the popular psyche. Research in the USA has found 40 million Americans to be chronically affected, and some recent best-selling novels in Britain have featured insomniacs as protagonists, or sleep research laboratories as their settings.

(1)..

Recently, a sleep researcher tried an experiment. He offered his subjects the opposite of the modern routine. "I allowed them to sleep for up to 14 hours a night for a month. It took them three weeks to reach an equilibrium of eight-and-a-quarter hours. That indicates a great rebound of sleep - sleep that they hadn't been getting."

(2)..

For guinea pigs, they advertise in the student newspapers. Subjects are picked up by taxi, paid £5 an hour, and asked to adjust their sleeping patterns according to instructions. Dr Louise Reyner provides reassurance: "Some people are quite worried, because you're putting electrodes on their heads, and they think you can see what they're dreaming or a thinking."

(3)..

The young men all deny they are going to fall asleep. Dr Reyner has a video recording of one trying not to. At first the person at the wheel is very upright, wet and bleary eyes determinedly fixed on the windscreen. Then he begins to blink briefly, every now and again; then for longer, and more often, with a slight drop of the head. Each nod grows heavier than the last. The blinks become a 10-second blackout. Every time, he jerks awake as if nothing has happened. But the car, by the second or third occasion, has shot off the carriageway.

(4)..

But apart from these findings, what else do we know about human sleep with any kind of certainty? It is known that humans sleep, like other mammals, according to a daily cycle. Once asleep, they switch between four different stages of unconsciousness, from stage one sleep, the shallowest, to stage four, the deepest. When dreams occur, which is usually during the lightest sleep, the brain paralyses the body except for the hands and eyelids, thus preventing injuries.

(5)..

However, there is a strong degree of certainty among scientists that women sleep for half an hour longer than men, and that older people require less sleep, though they don't know why. When asked what sleep is for, some sleep researchers reply in cosmic terms: "Sleep is a tactic to travel through time without injury."

(6)..

The interlude was a haven for reflection, remembering dreams, or even night-time thieving. The poorest were the greatest beneficiaries of this quiet time, fleetingly freed from the constraints and labours that ruled their day-time existence.

(7)..

Yet beyond Europe and America, the old pattern was widespread until quite recently, and according to a leading anthropologist, in some non-western settings there are still no rigid bedtimes. People go to bed for a few hours, and then get up again. The idea of a night's solid sleep does not apply. For certain tribal societies, human and animal noises and the need to supervise the fire and watch out for predators combine to make continuous sleep impossible. It seems that people all round the world are badly in need of sleep.

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

The piano manufacturing business in the US has seen dramatic changes in the twentieth century, particularly over the last twenty years. In 1900, there were 7.000 piano manufacturers, (1)...................... families that made pianos in their homes. At that time, approximately one out of (2)...................... six people in the US was (3)...................... in some aspect of the piano business, (4)...................... one considers the production of raw or man-made materials used in constructing a piano. Today, however, there are (5)...................... about ten independent piano manufacturers and just six major piano companies in the country. (6)...................... the transition (7)...................... family to corporate ownership, the craftsmanship and pride (8)...................... the product seem to have remained high. This, along with use of the most modern manufacturing techniques, (9)...................... the US piano industry of today healthy. (10)...................... somewhat pared down from (11)...................... it was in the early 1900's.

In the (12)...................... two decades, the US piano (13)...................... has been faced with intense (14)...................... from the Koreans and the Japanese, the (15)...................... having already cornered twenty percent of the US market (16)......................Yamaha and Kawai pianos. In (17)......................, in Hamamatsu, Japan, where Yamaha is manufactured, more pianos are made per year than in (18)...................... other part of the world. But US manufacturers have risen quickly to (19)...................... challenge. Piano companies are increasing their engineering know-how along with their expertise in marketing. These firms are (20)...................... more efficient, profitable methods, and new products that consumers can more easily afford, such as the practical spinet, a much smaller and cheaper piano than the grand.

1. A. including B. the. C. whose D. many
2. A. every B. about C. the D. those
3. A. related B. participated C. concerned D. involved
4. A. which B. and C. if D. even
5. A. almost B. only C. fewer D. least
6. A. Although B. At C. Despite D. By
7. A. of B. between C. from D. the
8. A. in B. of C. relating D. made
9. A. helps B. maintain C. lead D. makes
10. A. If B. Which C. This D. Looks
11. A. what B. that C. when D. last
12. A. early B. past C. next D. recent
13. A. company B. which C. industry D. just
14. A. crisis B. labour C. promotion D. competition
15. A. ones B. shares C. rate D. latter
16. A. by B. to C. with D. are
17. A. time B. fact C. short D. 1990's
18. A. the B. any C. most D. some
19. A. meet B. defeat C. the D. their
20. A. now B. much C. developing D. becoming

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

The worry about salt is that it may (1)......................high blood pressure. Chemically, salt (2)...................... of sodium and chloride ions, both of (3)...................... are common in the human (4)...................... and are important for many physiological and biochemical(5)...................... .We not only need salt, we are salt, but too (6)...................... may still be bad for us. Although the idea of a (7)...................... between salt and high blood pressure(8)...................... back to 2000 BC, there is still no scientific (9)...................... as to whether this is so or not. One reason for this (10)...................... to agree is that individual salt intake (11)...................... enormously from day to day, and so reliable measures of intake are hard to come (12)...................... .

Those who believe that salt does (13)...................... to high blood pressure (14)...................... to the high incidence of high blood pressure in countries that eat a very (15)...................... diet. In Japan, for instance, where salted fish is an important part of the diet, high blood pressure and (16)...................... complications are common, (17)...................... among some Amazonian and African tribes, which have a low intake of salt, they are almost (18)................ .

But (19)...................... there is this neat relation between salt intake and the incidence of high blood pressure between countries, it doesn't seem to apply (20)...................... those countries themselves. Studies, for instance, of couples who have a similar salt intake don't show any consistency in how often they develop high blood pressure.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. He talked about nothing except the weather.

.... SOLE

2. In the end, I felt I had been right to leave the club.

.... REGRETS

3. It is stupid of you to refuse Richard's offer of a loan.

.... IDIOT

4. The company has decided to replace this model.

.... INTENTION

5. In the next few years we'll probably hear a lot more about environmental pollution.

.... LIKELY

6. Selling antiques made him a little extra money.
.... DABBLED

7. The new manager blames me for everything that goes wrong.
.... PICKING

8. They sold the car for £1,500.
.... WENT

9. Books on animal diseases in Outer Mongolia are not exactly best sellers.
.... CALL

10. We shall have an in-depth discussion about these recommendations at the next meeting.
.... FULL

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. Although Christopher was the stronger of the two, his attacker soon overpowered him.
Despite his ....

2. What a surprise to see you here!
Fancy.. .

3. I don't intend to apologise to either of them.
I have.. .

4. It was only when I left home that I realised how much my father meant to me.
Not until..

5. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.
Had it not.. .

6. No matter how hard I tried I couldn't open the door.
Try.. .

7. The critics were very impressed by her performance.
Her performance made.. .

8. When are the council going to do something about the city's traffic problems?
It's high time something ....

9. I didn't realise who he was until later.
Only later.. .

10. The value of sterling has fallen considerably in the past week.
There has ....

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition(... words) about the following topic:

Everyone has different opinions about what makes someone a good parent. What these qualities do you think are most necessary to be a good parent? Why are these qualities important? Discuss, giving examples.

PRACTICE TEST 5

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1.	A. storage	B. encourage	C. garage	D. shortage
2.	A. what	B. mausoleum	C. saw	D. warm
3.	A. rabbit	B. rack	C. rabies	D. rank
4.	A. rise	B. rinse	C. browse	D. bruise
5.	A. home	B. tomb	C. comb	D. dome

B. underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. internship 7. interrupt 8. moustache
9. fraternal 10. European

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. The company was declared bankrupt when it had............................more debts than it could hope to repay.
A. inflicted B. incurred C. entailed D. evolved

2. Architectural pressure groups fought unsuccessfully to save a terrace of eighteenth century houses from............................ .
A. disruption B. abolition C. demolition D. dismantling

3. Before I went to drama school, I had to..........................quite a lot of family pressure for me to study medicine.

A. resist B. restrain C. refuse D. reconcile

4. Strong protests were made,........................with demands for an international enquiry.

A. joined B. added C. coupled D. included

5. His English was roughly .... with my Greek, so communication was rather difficult!

A. level B. on a par C. equal D. in tune

6. What her problems all seemed to..........................to was lack of money.

A. analyse B. condense C. boil down D. sum up

7. The radio receiver was..........................regular messages.

A. giving over B. giving off C. giving out D. giving up

8. If the door has jammed, there's no point in trying to force it open. You'll probably..........................the handle off!

A. gouge B. wrench C. pluck D. drag

9. The job requires a(n) ....for hard work in difficult conditions.

A. ability B. skill C. faculty D. capacity

10. He left the meeting early on the unlikely......................that he had a sick friend to visit.

A. claim B. excuse C. pretext D. motive

11 .That song..........................me of my youth.

A. recalls B. remembers C. reminds D. recollects

12. Giving up smoking is just one of the ways to..........................heart disease.

A. push off B. put off C. ward off D. throw off

13. The girl felt..........................with hunger.

A. faintly B. fainting C. fainted D. faint

14. ....you are, the more you laugh.

A. The happier B. More happy C. The happy D. Happier

15. All equipment must be sterilized and germ..........................

A. vacant B. free C. vacuous D. vacated

16. During the war, the black market in luxury goods..........................

A. flourished B. flowered C. bloomed D. blossomed

17. He looks much older. His financial worries seem to have taken a terrible..........................on his health.

A. burden B. toll C. strain D. tax

18. I haven't got the time to do my own work......................help you with yours.

A. leaving aside B. not counting

C. let alone D. apart from

19. A statement will be made after the police have finished..........................the evidence.

A. straining B sifting C. shredding D. sieving

20. You should be grateful to have opportunities which were ....to me at your age.

A. refused B. declined C. denied D. restricted

B. Use the numbered word given in capitals below the text to form a word that fits in each equivalent space. There is an example at the beginning(0).

The image of science

The image that we have of science has (0)....... undergone.......radical change in the last hundred years. An enormous (1) ....explosion, together with a number of very real (2).................. about the environment and all the moral and political ramifications of economic growth have (3)................put science at the centre of public debate.

The twentieth century began with a challenge to the (4)...............that human knowledge was approaching completion. It will come, perhaps, as something of a surprise to all of us to realise that the emergence of this highly (5)................. process came both from within and outside science.

New scientific theories (6) ....reveal the limitations of the old perspective. We had thought that the world, understood through the medium of rational (7) ...., was, indeed, the real world. Now we know that this was no more than a simplification that just happened to work. Once we realise this, though, we can move in a number of opposing directions. We can re-evaluate all knowledge (8)............... and decide that it is eternally fragmentary and full of a vast number of (9)......................., or we can be more positive and view these vast explosions of scientific awareness as new challenges still to come and as celebrations of the (10).................. that the human imagination has so far scaled.

0. GO
1. TECHNOLOGY 2. ANXIOUS
3. QUESTION 4. ASSUME

5. DESTROY 6. OVERWHELM
7. BE 8. PESSIMISM
9. PERFECTION 10. HIGH

C. Some of the lines in the following text are correct, and some have a word which has to be removed. Put a tick at the end of the correct lines and write the unnecessary word at the end of the line where the word appears. There are two examples at the beginning (0) and (00).

Spotlight on the Country

When you travel to Britain by sea or air, it is very likely √
that you will arrive in the Southeast, as for this is where as
the main passenger ports and airports are being situated. 0.
The Heathrow Airport is the world's busiest airport for 00.
an international traffic. Gatwick is the second important 1.
airport. The former has around twenty-eight million of 2.
passengers per one year and the latter has about ten million. 3.
Most travellers from the continental Europe arrive at 4.
the east coast ports of Dover, Folkestone and Ramsgate. Of these, 5.
Dover is by far the busiest. It has had 50 percent of the total 6.
traffic to and from the Continent. 7.
The Channel Tunnel, is connecting France to Britain, starts here 8.
Kent is the county which is known as for the Garden of England 9.
because it produces a lot of the fruit and vegetables which are 10.
being eaten all over the country. The ground and climate make it 11.
ideal for growing conditions. It is also the main area of growing 12.
another kind of fruit is called hops. 13.
14.
15.

III. GRAMMAR

A. Put one suitable preposition in each of the following blanks to form a perfect expression (saying or proverb).

1. A bird................the hand is worth two ....the bush.
2. It's like banging your head............... a brick wall.
3. ....the devil and the deep blue sea.
4. Have a card................your sleeve.
5. Have several irons...............the fire.
6. An iron hand...............a velvet glove.
7. It's no use crying...............spilt milk.
8. Keep the wolf................the door.
9. Kill two birds................one stone.
10. Make a mountain...............a molehill.
11. ....sight...............mind.
12. ....the frying pan and...............the fire.
13. Put the cart................the horse.
14. The grass is always greener ....the other side.
15. There's no smoke...............fire.

B. Put each verb in brackets into the passive in an appropriate tense.

1. Nothing ....(see) of Pauline since her car .... (find) abandoned near Newbury last week.
2. As our new furniture .... (deliver) on Monday morning I'll have to stay at home to check that it...................... (not damage) during transit.
3. The new Alhambra hatchback, which in this country......................(sell) under the name "Challenger",......................(fit) with electric windows as standard.
4. For the past few days I......................(work) in Jack's office, as my own office......................(redecorate).
5. The last time I went sailing with friends the boat......................(sink) in a gale. Luckily I ....(not invite) again since then!
6. It......................(announce) that the proposed new office block...................... (now not build) because of the current economic situation.
7. A major new deposit of oil......................(discover) in the North Sea. It ....(think) to be nearly twice the size of the largest existing field.
8. Pictures of the surface of the planet Venus...................... (receive) yesterday from the space probe "Explorer" which .... (launch) last year.
9. A large sum...................... (raise) for the Fund by a recent charity concert but the target of £250,000...................... (still not reach).
10. No decision......................(make) about any future appointment until all suitable candidates...................... (interview).

IV. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

The contract was finally signed and we moved one Saturday in June. A carpenter cut the table, which had been originally constructed in a classroom, in two, and took the bookcase apart. We lowered chairs on the end of a rope down through a window into the street below and took down the bullfighting poster - only to find that Raphael, who had decorated the wall, had been conscientious enough with our money not to paint underneath. As we carried crates of books down the sixty-seven steps, I remembered our struggles up the stairs two years earlier.

Soon the flat was empty, with even the carpet ripped up. We stood for a moment in the deserted waiting room and then clattered finally down the steps.

At our new address in Shaftesbury Avenue, regulations made things difficult for the lorry which was now loaded with chairs and tables. Our driver eventually parked in a side street and we pulled the furniture up past a large shop-window. Saturday afternoon crowds were in the streets and we had to be careful or chairs and tables would have gone crashing down on their heads. As we were working a young man I had never seen before, approached us and offered to help. He staggered up the stairs with armfuls of books, and helped me carry up the heavy red reception desk. When we had finished. I offered to pay him but he refused adamantly and vanished into the crowd again like some visiting angel.

Until we got used to it, it seemed incredible that, with our resources, we were now installed right in the centre of London. It made us feel like adventurers. In the evening we sat in the sitting-room and there was no need to put on the lights. Opposite were the Apollo and Globe theatres; outside the lights and noise of traffic. A man with a concertina was singing below us. There were shouts and then the sound of feet running down the street. In the middle of so much life, it was like being on an island, hidden yet seeing, sheltered against the flood.

1. The first paragraph suggests the writer worked in....................
   A. a bookshop. B. a school. C. a doctor's surgery. D. a theatre.
2 Why did they need a carpenter when they moved?
   A. Boxes had to be made for all their books.
   B. The furniture needed to be taken out through the windows.
   C. The broken furniture had to be repaired.
   D. Some of their furniture was too large to move as it was.

3 What made the move particularly difficult?
   A. The lorry was not allowed to park in the most convenient place.
   B. The lorry was very full.
   C. The lorry crashed into a shop window.
   D. It was difficult to find their new address.
4. Why does the writer call the young man an angel?
   A. He was a friend who helped them enormously in the move.
   B. It was difficult to persuade him to accept payment for his help.
   C. He disappeared after helping them.
   D. The writer didn't know who he was.
5. Why does the writer describe their new place as like being on an island?
   A. The theatres opposite were like lighthouses.
   B. They felt completely separated from the people and traffic surrounding them.
   C. Being in the very heart of London made the writer feel like an explorer.
   D. They were protected from the rain all round them.

B. In this section, you must choose which of the paragraphs A-G fit into the numbered gaps in the following magazine article. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gap.

A. From the very start Hardenberger seems to have had the gift of finding the right compromise, and making that relationship. Without any sense of boasting, he explains that even in his boyhood years the characteristic Hardenberger sound was already recognisable, "the first thing I acquired".

B. He is always anxious to extend his repertory. Hans -Werner Henze is the latest composer to be writing a piece for him, while on other records he has unearthed rare works from the 17th and 18th centuries.

C. He was objective enough about himself to know that he played the trumpet better than others of his age, but it was only at the end of the first competition he entered, at the age of 17 during his first year in Paris, that he came to realise that in addition he had a particular gift of communicating.

D. His father, unmusical but liking Louis Armstrong's playing, had the idea of giving his only son a trumpet. Being a serious man, he didn't pick a toy trumpet, but took advice and bought a genuine grown-up instrument.

E. His records are continually opening up new repertory, not just concertos by long-neglected composers of the baroque and classical periods, but new works too. When you meet him, bright-eyed and good-looking, he seems even younger than his years, as fresh and open in his manner as the sound of the trumpet.

F. Bo Nilsson was an up-and-coming musician, and at once spotted natural talent. Hardenberger consistently blesses his luck to have got such a teacher right from the start, one who was himself so obsessed with the trumpet and trumpet-playing that he would search out and contact players all over the world, and as a "trumpet fanatic" was "always looking for another mouthpiece".

G. From early boyhood he had as a role-model the French trumpeter, Maurice Andre, another player who bypassed the orchestra. The boy bought all his records, and idolised him.

* * *

It is strange how many musicians, even leading ones, come from homes without music. Out of the blue, Hakan Hardenberger, the only son of totally unmusical parents in a country district of Southern Sweden, has at the age of 30 established himself as unique among the world's trumpet-players today.

(1)...

Recently in one of London's premier concert halls he played the Hummel Trumpet Concerto, something of a party-piece for him, while on television a whole feature was devoted to his work and development, filmed both here and In Sweden.

Born near Malmo, he owes his career to the accident of a Christmas present when he was only eight.

(2)...

The success of the gift was instant. The boy never stopped playing. His mother managed to contact the second trumpet-player in the Malmo Symphony Orchestra, whom she persuaded to give her son lessons.

(3)...

There the mature Hardenberger has to draw a line between himself and his teacher. "The trumpet is so primitive an instrument," he explains, "that you can't build a trumpet that is acoustically perfect. Whatever you do, it will have imperfections. Besides, you can't find two mouthpieces exactly the same. To me it is a matter of getting to know the imperfections and making a relationship with them."

(4)...

And unlike the great British contender among virtuoso trumpet-players, John Wallace, who developed originally from a brass-band background and then through working in orchestras, Hardenberger has always thought of himself as a solo artist pure and simple.

(5)...

His parents gave him every chance to practise, and went along with his ambition to make trumpet-playing a career. It was then a question of where, at 15, he should be sent to study. America, Bo Nilsson's first choice, was thought to be too far away and too dangerous, which meant that he went instead at the age of 16 to study in Paris with Pierre Thibaud. Thibaud confirmed his prejudice against going into an orchestra, saying that "Playing in the orchestra is like digging in the garden."

(6)...

Thibaud suggested that he should enter the competition "just for experience". Hardenberger learned the pieces for the first round only, but he won through to the second. Luckily he already knew most of the pieces in that round too, but on getting through to the final he was faced with a concerto that had already daunted him. He didn't win first prize that time, but he enjoyed the performance, realising that though he "played like a pig", people did listen to him.

Quoted like that, Hardenberger's realism about his work and his career may sound arrogant, but that would be a totally false impression. Thoughtfully he refuses to try and analyse what such a gift of communication might consist of, as "You risk destroying it in trying to explain. The power of the music lies in the fact that it can always move people."

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

Interpreting the feelings of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we(1)........................as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the (2) .... words they say. Facial (3) ....and tone of voice are obvious ways of showing our (4) .... to something, and it may well be that we (5) ....express views that we are trying to hide. The art of being (6)................ lies in picking up these signals, realising what the other person is trying to say, and acting so that they are not embarrassed in any way. For example, we may understand that they are in fact (7).................... to answer our question, and so we stop pressing them. Body movements in general may also (8)...................feelings, and interviewers often (9) ....particular attention to the way a candidate for a job walks into the room and sits down. However, it is not difficult to present the right kind of (10) ...., while what many employers want to know relates to the candidate's character traits, and (11) .... stability. This raises the awkward question of whether job candidates should be asked to complete psychological tests, and the further problem of whether such tests actually produce (12) ....results. For many people, being asked to take part in such a test would be an objectionable (13) ....into their private lives.

After all, a prospective employer would hardly ask a candidate to run a hundred metres, or expect his or her family doctor to provide (14) .... medical information. Quite apart from this problem, can such tests predict whether a person is likely to be a (15)................. employee or a valued colleague?

1. A. estimate B. rely C. reckon D. trust
2. A. other B. real C. identical D. actual
3. A. looks B. expression C. image D. manner
4. A. view B. feeling C. notion D. reaction
5. A. unconsciuosly B. rarely C. unaware D. cannot
6. A. good at B. humble C. tactful D. successful
7. A. reluctant B. used C. tending D. hesitant
8. A. have B. indicate C. contain D. infer
9. A. set B. gain C. in D. pay
10. A. appearance B. candidate C. manners D. introduction
11. A. similar B. physical C. psychological D. relevant
12. A. faithful B. regular C. reliable D. predictable
13. A. invasion B. intrusion C. infringement D. interference
14. A. classified B. secretive C. reticent D. confidential
15. A. thorough B. particular C. labourious D. conscientious

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

Getting on with people

Most of us have to cope with the everyday world, (1)........... or not we go out to a full time job. Even a trip to the supermarket brings us (2) .... against people who could easily upset our equilibrium. There are those who jump the (3) ...., bash us with their trolleys or block the gangways with (4) ....thought for those who want to get past. The secret of stress-free shopping, (5) ....with all other aspects of getting along with people, (6) ....surely lie within ourselves.

(7)............considerate you may be yourself, you are constantly faced by tired or neurotic folk who cannot, (8)..........will not, play their (9) ....in making life as easy and pleasant as possible. Some people simply do not care how (10)......................trouble they cause. They have probably been subjected to (11)................ unkindness themselves that they get a perverse pleasure (12)................. of being difficult. They subconsciously believe that they deserve to suffer and they invite friction when (13) ....is no need for it. "I'm not happy," they seem to think, "so why should anyone else (14)......................?"

I think we should avoid nervous tension as far as (15) ....by disregarding most of the offensive behaviour we encounter in everyday life. (16) ....someone bang your leg with their supermarket trolley, you can shout at them or (17) ....them an angry stare, or you can take no notice, try to ignore the pain, and remind (18) ....that there must have (19) ....occasions when you have accidentally hurt someone with a trolley. If you take the latter option, you will go (20)......................your way feeling more relaxed than if you flared up angrily.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. The business is hardly making a profit at the moment.
EVEN
....

2. Nowadays goods are often acquired but not paid for immediately.
CREDIT
....

3. "Don't drink anything alcoholic if you're going to drive home!" said the father to his son.
URGED
....

4. We never purchase small quantities as we would make less profit.
BULK
....

5. "Please don't take my money, it's all I've got," said the old woman to the intruder.
.... PLEADED

6. You cannot choose which hotel you stay at on this package holiday.
.... OPTION

7. My impression of her is that she is a very effective teacher.
.... STRIKES

8. I don't feel like going to the party.
.... MOOD

9. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.
.... QUESTION

10. He didn't mention our previous conversation at all.
.... REFERENCE

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. The brochure gives hardly any useful information.
Precious.. .
2. Nobody expected her to lose, but she did.
Against.. .
3. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.
Many's.. .
4. Trudy was quite relieved when she found out the truth.
It was something.. .
5. What put me off the idea was simply how expensive it was going to be.
The sheer.. .
6. Both the doctors I consulted were confident of curing me.
I consulted.. .
7. The manager wrote a long ungrammatical report.
The report.. .
8. Why no one checked the man's story is what amazes me.
The thing.. .
9. If Cathy hadn't been so mean, we'd have had a really good time.
But.. .
10. The boys clearly intended to make trouble when they entered the hotel.
The boys were.. .

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (200 words) about the following topic:
Should college students be encouraged to take a part-time job?

PRACTICE TEST 6

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. gigantic B. gibberish C. bridge D. goat
2. A. Christmas B. island C. Christ D. tile
3. A. grandeur B. gaudy C. deck D. day
4. A. comet B. simile C. starlet D. sequence
5. A. suite B. tutor C. fuse D. superb

B. underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. liberator 7. trigonometry 8. thermometre
9. interviewee 10. inalienable

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best *word* from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. Apart from the..........................cough and cold. I've been remarkably healthy all my life.
A. odd B. opportune C. irregular D. timely
2. I had to take out a bank loan when I started up in business and it took me two years to pay it ....
A. out B. up C. over D. off
3. He's applied for a(n)..........................lot of jobs but he's only been short-listed once.
A. dreadful B. awful C. enormous D. wide
4. I've been working ....quite a lot of pressure lately.
A. in B. with C. on D. under

5. The smoke..........................from the burning tyres could be seen for miles.

A. bulging B. radiating C. billowing D. sweeping

6. Several of the advertising hoardings had been..........................by anti-sexist slogans.

A. deleted B. mutilated C. erased D. defaced

7. The theft of my father's camera cast rather a......................on the holiday.

A. blight B. curse C. misfortune D. misery

8. I'm afraid I can't tell you what he said. It would be a...............of confidence.

A. rupture B. break C. rift D. breach

9. There's no point in telephoning him. He's certain..........................by now.

A. to leave B. to have left C. left D. having left

10. If you don't stop smoking, you..........................this risk of developing chronic bronchitis.

A. bear B. suffer C. make D. run

11. He'll believe anything. He's so..........................

A. garrulous B. gullible C. credible D. believable

12. At ....time did I ever promise you a pay rise.

A. any B. no C. all D. some

13. As his aunt's only beneficiary, he came.....................a fortune on her death.

A. upon B. across C. into D. up against

14. As he walked along the landing, he ....himself in the mirror at the top of the stairs.

A. glimpsed B. glanced C. gazed D. glared

15. I've got such a....................headache that I can't concentrate on the lecture.

A. beating B. drumming C. hammering D. throbbing

16. The rules are dearly stated and admit..........................no confusion.

A. to B. for C. of D. from

17. I was in no way prepared for the....................of criticism my play received.

A. onslaught B. onset C. offensive D. assault

18. The doctor prescribed tablets to help..........................the pain.

A. lighten B. calm C. relieve D. rid

19. There is a feature of dialect..........................to Bristol by which an 'l' is added to the ends of some words.

A. original B. peculiar C. particular D. proper

20. It is essential to be on the..........................for any signs of movement in the undergrowth since there are poisonous snakes in the area.

A. guard B. care C. alarm D. alert

B. Complete each sentence with a word made from the word in bracket.

1. Bill was given a medal in..........................(recognise) of his services.
2. All..........................(apply) must be received before July 20th 2007.
3. Karen and Catherine are..........................(identity) twins.
4. You look rather..........................(occupy). Are you worried about something?
5. I'm sure that the whole problem is a simple..........................(understand).
6. Going swimming every day would have very......................(benefit) effects.
7. It's much more..........................(economy) to buy large size packets.
8. My ankle is really..........................(swell) and I can't walk easily.
9. The government's....................(compromise) approach has brought criticism.
10. The meeting adopted a........................(resolve) calling for Smith to resign.

C. In most lines of the following text, there is either a spelling or a punctuation error. Write the correctly spelled word(s) or show the correct punctuation in the numbered spaces below. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a (√). The exercise begins with three examples.

COSTUME JEWELLERY

0. It may seem a little ridiculous to think, that people deliberately buy
0. imitations but that is most definately true of costume jewellery from
0. the 1930s which now sells for hundreds of pounds and is
1. increasingly popular in America and Europe The term "costume
2. jewellery" is relatively new but such jewellery has been around ever
since man
3. first decorrated himself with bones and shells. The Romans, in
4. particular took delight in making imitation jewels from glass and
5. ceramics and combining them with preciuos stones and metal. The
6. eighteenth century saw an improvment with the arrival of hand-cut

7. glass, now referred to as paste". This became so fashionable and
8. sought after that it rivalled diamonds both in demand and prize.
9. Good pieces of eighteenth-century paste jewellery still sell for
hundreds
10. and sometimes even thousands of pounds. The real revolution in
11. costume jewellery is attributed to french designer Coco Chanel, who
12. turned it away from pure imitation off previous designs in favour of
13. "jewels" made to be valued in their own right. Plastics were used to
produce shapes and colours never seen before, let alone worn.

0. think that 0. definitely 0. √
1. .... 2. .... 3. ....
4. .... 5. .... 6. ....
7. .... 8. .... 9. ....
10. .... 11. .... 12. ....
13. ....

III. GRAMMAR

A. Complete the following sentences using by, for, of, on, to.

1. I'm longing................the summer holidays to arrive, aren't you?
2. John was about to take his wife out to dinner when it occurred................him that he was not married.
3. You ought to be ashamed................yourself !
4. Hamlet is a play................William Shakespeare.
5. The Chairman called................Mr. Smith to second the motion.
6. You can change your job. You can move house. But marriage is ....life.
7. I'm sorry you have been expelled from the garden, Adam, but................ some extent It's your own fault.
8. What do you get if you divide 22................7? A complicated number.
9. You can go to the disco tonight......condition that you are home by 12 o'clock.
10. Because of a lack................interest, tomorrow has been cancelled. (Notice outside a theatre)
11. She was irritated................the way her fianc picked his nose, so she broke it off.
12. Take advantage................this special offer! 50 percent off list price while stocks last!
13. Because of the increase in the number of firms offering financial services, there's a bigger demand than ever................qualified accountants.
14. Please give my regards........your mother, Oedipus, when you see her again.
15. "I am Polish................birth, but I have French nationality" "What do you do for a living ?" "I'm a French polisher."
16. Congratulations................your thirty-fifth birthday !
17. The railway police have finally arrested the man who has been responsible ....biting all the buttons off railway carriage seats.
18. With reference................your advertisement in today's Guardian, I should like to apply for the post of Head Clerk in your Sales Department.
19. He went................his own accord: nobody forced him to go.
20. Sarah is studying hard. She is intent ....getting a good degree.

B. Put each verb in parentheses into an appropriate tense.

Old Mr. Williams was very concerned. He and his wife were pensioners and he (1)........................(spend) the whole morning (2) ....(look) for their pension books. He (3) ....(look) everywhere, but he (4) ....(not be able) (5) ………........................ (find) them. Meanwhile, his wife (6) ………........................(be) busy. She (7).......................(cook) all morning. She (8).....................(prepare) a delicious meal. She (9)....................(make) soup, (10)..................(follow) by a lovely pie, which she (11) ....(bake) in the oven. Mr. Williams (12)..................(always enjoy) his food but he clearly (13) .... enjoy) his lunch. 'What's the matter, Tom?' his wife asked. Mr. Williams (14)......................have to) confess that he (15) .... (lose) their pension books. 'I know', Mrs. Williams (16) ....(say) with a twinkle in her eye. 'I've got them'. 'You've got them?' 'Yes - and guess where I (17)....................(find) them!' Mr. Williams suddenly remembered. 'In the oven! I (18) ....(put) them there for safe-keeping'. He (19).................... (smile) with relief as she (20) ....(fish) them out of her apron pocket.

IV. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

RESURRECTION OF A DEAD MAN'S DREAM

Few great architects have been so adamant in their belief in the integration of architecture and design as Charles Rennie Mackintosh. Clients who tried to modify his grip on every detail of the structure, interior decoration or furniture often ended up with the architect losing his temper - and his commission. Now, 63 years after he died, Mackintosh has found the perfect patron, in the form of a 56-year-old structural engineer and fellow Glaswegian named Graham Roxburgh.

The story begins with a competition launched in December 1900 by *Zeitschrift Fur Innendekoration,* an innovative design magazine published in the German city of Darmstadt. European architects were invited to design an Art Lover's House. Mackintosh sent in his entry in March 1901, his one chance to design a house unfettered by financial constraints or a conservative client. But he was disqualified for failing to include the required number of drawings of the interior. He hastily completed the portfolio, which he then resubmitted. Delighted with the designs, the judges awarded Mackintosh a special prize (there was no outright winner).

Publication of these drawings did much to establish Mackintosh's reputation abroad as an original and distinctive architect, particularly in Austria and Germany. The Art Lover's House is an important twentieth-century building because it anticipates the abstract forms of Modernism. At first glance it could be an illustration from the thirties. Artists of the avant-garde Vienna Secession described Mackintosh as "our leader who showed us the way" - an acclaim that he was never able to gain at home. Rich Glasgow businessmen never quite took him seriously.

But today Glaswegians hail Mackintosh as their local genius. Three years ago, the enterprising Mr. Roxburgh, who has already rescued Craigie Hall, a mansion on the outskirts of Glasgow that Mackintosh helped design, hatched a plan to build the Art Lover's House - now close to completion on a site in Glasgow's Bellahouston Park. Strathclyde Council, the Scottish Development Agency and the Scottish Tourist Board have picked up a third of the hefty £3 million bill. Roxburgh has raised the rest through sponsorship and private loans.

The original designs contradict each other in places. Details of the elaborate external stone carvings and much of the furniture and fittings for the main interiors - which will be open to the public - are exact, but Mackintosh gave no indication of what should be done with the lower ground floor or the roof spaces. No matter, for the area will be rented out as offices to recoup some of the costs. The plans have been meticulously interpreted by Andy McMillan of Glasgow's Mackintosh School of Architecture and the furniture made by an expert cabinet-maker.

The elegant, mysterious music-room is lit by tall windows along one side; the vertical lines are repeated in the elongated female figures embroidered on linen that hang in the recesses, in the clusters of coloured lamps suspended on slender wires and the uncomfortable high-backed chairs. The whole effect culminates in the strange superstructure of the piano.

What would Mackintosh have made of the Art Lover's House? There is a danger it will be all too perfect, like those expensive reproduction Mackintosh chairs you find in shiny magazines or on the dust-free floors of design buffs. Yet Roxburgh's attention to detail and refusal to cut corners makes him a man after Mackintosh's heart. He is now hunting for an extra £300,000 to complete the interiors according to his exacting requirements.

1. Why were there sometimes problems between Mackintosh and his clients?
   A. Mackintosh resented interference from his clients.
   B. Clients refused to pay him in full for his work.
   C. Mackintosh did not pay enough attention to detail.
   D. Clients did not like the changes Mackintosh made.
2. According to the writer, Mackintosh decided to enter the competition because
   A. not many drawings had to be submitted.
   B. no designs were required for furniture.
   C. there was no need to worry about cost.
   D. he had designed similar buildings before.
3. What was significant about Mackintosh's entry for the competition?
   A. It was considered to be ahead of its time.
   B. It was based on architecture from Austria and Germany.
   C. It changed the opinion of him in his own country.
   D. It was the most attractive building he had designed.
4. Mackintosh's original designs for the Art Lover's House
   A. included areas intended for commercial use.
   B. gave full information about the interior.
   C. concentrated on external features.
   D. were incomplete in certain respects.

5. If Mackintosh could see the Art Lover's House now, the writer feels he would probably

A. think that it had cost too much.
B. wish he had completed his designs.
C. think it was an improvement on his design.
D. approve of Roxburgh's approach to building it.

B. You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about global warming. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

A. The Mediterranean Basin is one example of this and in recent decades decreasing trends in precipitation totals have already been identified in western-central parts of the basin as well as marked changes in seasonality. A clear tendency for rainfall to be concentrated into a shorter period of the year has been noted in the Alentejo region of southern Portugal, with the proportion of annual rainfall falling in autumn and winter, increasing at the expense of spring totals.

B. Unfortunately, they are simplifications of the real world and have numerous deficiencies. Their results are only approximate and they are also slow to run and expensive to use. Part of the problem is that we do not understand fully all the processes of the climatic system, although we do realise its complexity.

C. Increased flooding and inundation are the most obvious results, with London, New York and Tokyo being just a few of the candidates for significant disruption. Huge numbers of people stand to lose their homes and livelihoods and this could produce many millions of environmental refugees.

D. But this would not be true for all. In fact, some climate change impacts will probably be beneficial. Scientists in some countries have already identified useful environmental trends that are closely linked to the warming that has occurred to date. In Australia, for example, research has shown that the average yield of wheat has increased by about 0.5 tonnes per hectare since 1952, and climate trends have played a significant part in this greater food production.

E. This would indicate that the two are almost certainly related. Evidence gleaned from a range of sources suggests that our planet has warmed at the surface by about 6 degree Celsius over the past century. Most scientists think that this trend is unlikely to be natural in origin and is, in part, a result of human pollution of the atmosphere.

F. This proves that the earth's climate has never been static and human impact on climate has been relatively minor, compared to naturally occurring large-scale perturbations. Ice ages, for example, result from natural changes in the earth's orbit around the sun. But the most worrying type of human-induced climatic change has been brought about through modifications to the natural atmospheric mix of greenhouse gases.

G. We humans have learned to use such natural resources to our advantage, enabling us to produce food, build great cities and support six billion members of the human race. Any changes to these resources have to be taken seriously. The problem we have is knowing just how the world will change, and what is causing these changes.

H. Currently, they suggest that the average annual global surface temperature will increase by between 1 degree Celsius and 3.5 degree Celsius by the year 2100; that the average sea level around the world will rise by 15-95 cm; and that changes in the spatial and temporal patterns of precipitation will occur. Scientists also expect extreme weather conditions, such as heat waves, floods and droughts, to become more frequent in some places.

The heat is on

We've all heard of global warming, but just how much warmer will the earth get and how will it affect our lives?

Almost everyone has some idea of what global warming is all about, but no one is quite sure about its consequences. A warmer climate is likely to mean changes to the weather in all parts of the world. And since the atmosphere is intimately linked to every aspect of the planet on which we live, any changes to climate will have significant knock-on effects for plants and animals, as well as water and soils.

(1)..

There is no doubt, for example, that over the last 100 years or so, human action has significantly increased the atmospheric concentrations of several gases - the so-called greenhouse gases - which are closely related to global temperature. It seems likely that these increased concentrations, which are set to continue building up in the near future, are already affecting global climate, but our poor knowledge and understanding of the global heat balance make the current and future situations uncertain. What we do know is that atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have fluctuated in close harmony with global temperatures over the past 40,000 years.

(2)..

A lot of research has gone into predicting the conditions that will result from higher global temperatures. Most of this research uses computer programs known as general circulation models, or GCMs. They run on powerful computers, use fundamental laws of physics and chemistry to analyse the interaction of temperature, pressure, solar radiation and other climatic factors to predict climatic conditions for the past, present or future.

(3)..

Despite these research difficulties, most people agree on perhaps the most important aspect of climatic change from the viewpoint of contemporary human societies: the rate of change will be faster than anything we have previously experienced. In this case, the approximate predictions produced by the GCMs are being used to gain some insight into the nature and conditions of the world that we will inhabit over the next few generations.

(4)..

These forecasts should leave us in little doubt about the potential impact of climatic change on the natural environment and humans. Changes in climate have the potential to affect the geographical location of ecological systems, such as forests and grasslands, the mix of species they contain and their ability to provide the various benefits on which societies depend for their continued existence. Thus, the whole range of resources on which we rely is sensitive to changes in climate. This includes food production, water resources and human settlements. The effects, some of which are potentially irreversible, are likely to be unfavourable in many areas.

(5)..

The most important climatic factor observed in this case was the rise, in recent decades, of the minimum temperature. Among other things, the warmer temperatures have meant fewer frosts, and this has caused less damage to harvests.

However, many of the predicted effects of future climate warming are far from beneficial. Relatively small changes in climate can influence the availability of water, either due to long-term drying of the climate or by increasing the frequency of droughts. Associated problems are likely to arise first in arid and semi-arid regions and more humid areas where demand or pollution have already created shortages.

(6)..

A further undesirable effect is likely to be changes to glacial processes. This will impact on glacier ice, ground ice and sea ice, which in turn will affect vegetation, wildlife habitats and human structures and facilities. Indeed, there is a strong possibility that the Arctic's ice cover will melt completely, making marine transport and oil and gas exploration easier but increasing the danger from icebergs.

But probably the most dramatic and visible effect of global warming in the twenty-first or "greenhouse" century will be the rise in sea levels. This will be caused by the thermal expansion of the oceans - warmer water occupies a greater volume than cold water - and the added input from melting ice. With scientists calculating that about half of the world's population live in coastal zones, the consequences of rising sea levels are potentially very severe.

(7)..

Arguably the most severe consequences would be experienced by several small, low-lying island states, since entire countries could cease to exist if worst -case scenarios are realised. The consequences would be devastating, not only for the people and culture of these islands, but also for the countries that would need to accommodate those who had been displaced.

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

Over the past thirty years or so, the methods used for collecting money from the public to (1)..................the developing world have changed out of all recognition, along with the gravity of the problems faced, and the increasing (2)..................among the population that something must be done. At the beginning of this period, it would have been common to put (3)..................in a collecting box, perhaps on the street or at church, or to receive a small "flag" to wear in the lapel. The 1960s saw the development of shops which sold secondhand goods, (4) ....by the public, and which also began to sell articles manufactured in the developing world in projects set up by the parent (5) ...., to guarantee a fair income to local people. The next development was probably the charity "event", in which participants were (6) ....to run, cycle, swim or what have you, and collected money from friends and relatives according to how far or long they managed to keep going. The first hint of what was to become the most successful means of (7) ....money was the charity record, where the artists donated their time and talent, and the (8) ....from sales went to a good cause. This was perhaps a reflection of the fact that young people felt (9)...................concerned about the obvious differences between (10)...................in Europe and the United States, and that in most of Africa and Asia, and this concern was reflected in songs, besides being clearly shown on television. The problems were becoming hard to (11)..................., but a feeling of frustration was building up. Why was so little being done? The huge success of Band Aid, and subsequent televised concerts, reflected the (12) ....of the media, and of music in particular, but also differed in style from other events. People phoned up in their thousands on the day and (13) .... money by quoting their credit card numbers. After all, if you have enough money to buy CDs and a stereo player, you can (14)............... something for the world's (15) .... children.

1. A. finance B. aid C. pay D. loan
2. A. habit B. wish C. clamour D. awareness
3. A. this B. money C. them D. funds
4. A. donated B. freed C. offered D. awarded
5. A. government B. concerned C. charity D. company
6. A. sponsored B. invited C. required D. used
7. A. borrowing B. such C. further D. raising
8. A. change B. means C. proceeds D. rest
9. A. it . B. increasingly C. less D. this
10. A. being B. life C. them D. lifestyles
11. A. avoid B. understand C. define D. implement
12. A. mass B. ability C. style D. power
13. A. loaned B. handed in C. pledged D. raised
14. A. waste B. add C. deposit D. afford
15. A. famine B. underdeveloped C. starving D. own

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

ICE-FISHING

Every weekend, hundreds of Russians trudge for miles across snow and ice to indulge in (1).........................one thing which they really enjoy: ice-fishing.

(2)...................... finding a suitably desolate spot of (3)..................own, they drill a hole in the ice, dip in their line and wait for the fish to bite. With (4) ....company whatsoever, save that of the relentless howling of the wind, they sit for hours huddled over the frozen Moscow river, never exchanging more than the (5)......................of grunts or nods with a fellow fisherman, should one pass by. (6) ....the practitioners of this bizarre sport may say, the rewards of ice-fishing do not include the fish they hope to catch. To say the (7) ...., these are inedible. Could it be, then, that they do it (8) ....and simply for the challenge? Yet another case of man battling against the elements?

In fact, the majority of Russians do not understand why so large (9)................... number of their countrymen can waste the precious hours of winter daylight on (10) ....appears to be such a pointless activity. (11) ....all, they cannot understand why anybody should risk life and limb to catch fish which are usually thrown back into the river. For (12) ....ice-fishing may appear to be safe, it can be (13) .... dangerous indeed. In fact, (14)..............................unpredictable are the movements of ice-floes, that every year lives are put in danger or (15) ....altogether.

Fishermen can find themselves swept away and stranded on sheets of ice, and, (16) ....if rescued by helicopter within a few hours, will perish in the sub-zero temperatures. Such is the expense of these rescue operations that there have been signs of a backlash among non-fishermen recently, many of (17) ....have demanded that fishermen be fined for recklessly endangering their lives and the lives of others. Some have even suggested that the stranded fishermen (18)........................not be given the (19) ....bit of help - after all, they have only themselves to blame for their unhappy predicament. (20)........................to say, the fishermen themselves do not seem to care one way or the other. For them, the risk and sacrifices they make are part and parcel of the mysterious allure of ice-fishing.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. Staying on late at work is becoming less of a problem for me.
.... USED
2. She won't allow you to leave the building, will she?
.... INTENT
3. The new regulations will begin to apply on June 1st.
.... EFFECT
4. Being a film star involves making sacrifices in your personal life.
.... PARCEL
5. It doesn't seem likely that they'll make him resign.
....LIKELIHOOD
6. I'm sure Charles bought them a lovely present for their wedding.
.... BOUND
7. She won't settle for anything less than the first prize.
.... HEART
8. Although I assured him it wasn't true, he still believed that I had betrayed him.
.... CONTRARY
9. She didn't try very hard to get to know the others on the course.
.... LITTLE
10. Our experiments cannot continue because of the serious problems we have encountered.
.... AGAINST

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. Attendances at the exhibition have been down this year.
The exhibition... .
2. I'm more interested in the people than the job.
It's not the ....
3. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.
The excuse... .
4. Although Johnny Brax drives carefully on public roads, he is a terror on the racetrack.
Johnny Brax is a ....
5. Our science correspondent sees this new invention as the answer to many of our problems.
According to ....
6. Julia soon calmed down and explained her problem.
Julia soon pulled ....

7. He warned them against using the mountain road.
"I wouldn't ...."
8. Edward eventually organised himself and started work.
Edward eventually got his ....
9. I can't imagine myself ever singing in public.
I would... .
10. There had been allegations of drug-taking by members of the team.
It ....

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (250 words) about the following topic:

Popular hobbies and interests change over time and are more a reflection of trends and fashions than an indication of what individuals really want to do in their spare time.

To what extend do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

PRACTICE TEST 7

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. parachute B. championship C. champagne D. sugar
2. A. dangerous B. break C. plane D. plan
3. A. quick B. quay C. keep D. queue
4. A. policeman B. spaceman C. fireman D. gentleman
5. A. suitability B. supervisor C. building D. knew

B. underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. coincidence 7. contributory 8. picturesquely
9. metropolitan 10. inventory

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. The railway line has been closed for ten years and the station buildings are now sadly........................... .
A. decrepit B. derelict C. decomposed D. discarded

2. We can't eat this bread. It's ....

A. mouldy B. rotten C. bad D. rancid

3. She's decided to........................her German by attending an evening course.

A. brush up B. patch up C. polish off D. dust off

4. Will you...........................the baby for a minute, while I make a phone call?

A. control B. settle C. attend D. mind

5. Unfortunately, I'm rather...........................to forgetfulness in my old age.

A. apt B. prone C. open D. prey

6. You would be well advised to..........................clear of the casinos in the city.

A. stray B. stick C. steer D. veer

7. If you reprimand him, he'll probably...........................by behaving even worse in future.

A. retort B. resist C. recompense D. retaliate

8. After the church service, several people............................outside to chat.

A. loitered B. lagged C. lingered D. lapsed

9. I think you'll find that the inconvenience of the diet is............................by the benefits.

A. outranked B. overthrown C. overbalanced D. outweighed

10. We started off walking..........................but had slowed to a snail's pace after an hour.

A. heartily B. briskly C. sharply D. crisply

11. He's got plenty of....................experience as he's worked in that field already.

A. second-hand B. first-hand C. primary D. tertiary

12. She's...........................about her nursing exams, but I'm sure she'll do well.

A. alienated B. keen C. stressed D. apprehensive

13. In the days before the widespread use of...........................having an operation must have been a grueling experience.

A. aesthetes B. aesthetics C. anaesthetics D. anaesthctists

14. Before their restoration, parts of the medieval building were in a state of ....

A. debris B. dilapidation C. devastation D. destruction

15. I am not convinced that financial advisers always act in their clients' best........................... .

A. advantage B. interest C. intention D. result

16. The real test of your relationship will come when you start to see your new boyfriend...........................and all.

A. faults B. spots C. moles D. warts

17. New consumer protection legislation comes into..........................next April.

A. law B. force C. statute D. act

18. It's twenty years since I worked in Germany and my German is pretty............................now.

A. scratchy B. scruffy C. rusty D. sloppy

19. Only after buying the cottage did we discover that it was.......................with mice.

A. inflicted B. infested C. invaded D. infected

20. She...............affection from her children but they neglected her shamefully.

A. yearned B. craved C. hungered D. desired

B. Complete each sentence with a word made from the word in bracket.

1. Please.......................(know) our letter of the 14th. We have not had a reply.
2. Keith's exam results turned out to be.....................(disaster).
3. There will be no pay rises in the ....(see) future.
4. Jim is one of the most.....................(speak) members of the committee.
5. What are the entry .... (require) at this university?
6. Jackie suffered as a child from a very strict.....................(bring).
7. I think that your.....................(assume) about the cost are wrong.
8. This statue.....................(memory) the soldiers who died in the war.
9. The idea that the sun 'rises' is a popular.....................(conceive).
10. Ruth has gone back to college to get a teaching.....................(qualify).

C. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a (√) by the number. If the line has a word which should not be there, write that word by the number.

A HOLIDAY DISAPPOINTMENT

Things started to go wrong as soon as we got to	0. √
the hotel. We were all being completely exhausted after	00. being
our long journey and looking forward to have a shower	1..........
and a rest. However, we found that our room was yet not	2..........
ready, which was very much annoying, although the manager	3..........
was extremely apologetic. While we were waiting, we asked	4..........
about the excursions to places of an interest which we had	5..........
read about them in the brochure. Imagine how we felt when	6..........
we were told they had all been cancelled away! Apparently,	7..........
the person who responsible for organising them had left	8..........
suddenly and had not been replaced. Then Sally saw a	9..........
notice that pinned to the door of the restaurant, saying	10..........
it was been closed for redecoration, and Peter discovered that	11..........
the swimming pool it was empty. When we eventually got	12..........
to our room we were horrified to so find that it was at the	13..........
back of the hotel, and we had a view out of a car park, which	14..........
seemed to be used as a rubbish dump. We seriously began to	15..........
wonder whether or not to stay.	

III. GRAMMAR

A. Read the following passage and fill the gaps with appropriate prepositions

The writing is on the wall for the brilliant but bullying boss. Driving ambition and a high IQ might give you a head start in the race for the top, but a lack of "emotional intelligence" will be a hindrance (1)............achieving medium to long-term success.

Senior managers have long been convinced (2)............the value of interpersonal skills in the workplace. The concept that emotional intelligence can account (3)............the difference (4)............ outstanding and average performance, however, is comparatively new. But what exactly is emotional intelligence? One psychologist defined it (5)............the ability to regulate your behaviour so that there is a balance (6)............personal feelings, emotions and drives, and the feelings and needs of others. It is about being able to resolve the conflict that may arise (7)............high motivation and conscientiousness and integrity. People with low emotional intelligence don't get promoted because others object (8)............working with them.

In the workplace, there is a great need (9)............sensitivity in relationships, and people in managerial jobs should focus more (10)............understanding people's feelings (11)............change and their fears (12)............redundancy. An organisation which attaches importance (13) ....the emotions of the employees is more likely to be an effective organisation. If a manager regularly compliments his staff (14)...........their work, and sympathises (15)............them when they have problems, the profits of the company will increase (16)............a greater rate. And people will enjoy working with each other.

Getting in touch with your own feelings has benefits which extend (17)............the workplace. If you are only working with your brain, you won't see the emotional cost to yourself. Making a move that is beneficial (18)............your career but means travelling all the time could result (19)............the destruction of your relationship with your partner and children. Without emotional intelligence, (20)............the medium to long-term, you will have a less balanced personal life and make a lot of enemies.

B. Put the verbs in brackets into their appropriate tense or form.

1. The little boy had a lot of trouble (convince) ....everyone that he (see) .... a mermaid.
2. I was terribly disappointed (discover) ....that he (lie) .... to me.
3. I really didn't expect (introduce) ....to the president.
4. The sunlight (come)......................through the window (wake) .... me up early every morning.
5. The girl got into a lot of trouble. She (not tell) .... a lie.
6. I appreciate (tell) .... the news.
7. The anthropologist (leave) .... the village when she (collect) .... enough data.
8. He saves $500 a year. By the time he (retire) .... he (save) .... $20,000.

9. The fog (come).......................down suddenly and I suppose they (not know).......................which way (turn)...................... . If only they (have) ....a map and compass with them, they (not drown).......................

10. You (telephone) ....for ages. You (not finish) ....?

IV. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

Old-fashioned celebrity was simply the due reward for achievement or social status. If anything, celebrity was in short supply. Beyond the confines of show business, it was conferred with arbitrary meanness: Don McCullin was not the only distinguished war photographer or Christiaan Barnard the only heart surgeon, nor were Richard Rogers and Norman Foster the only important British architects. But the public, and certainly the media, had mental space for only one or two famous names per profession, if that.

Today, celebrity's A-list survives mostly unchanged. If you are the most brilliant comedian, playwright or novelist, fame will find you out. But this perennial band of worthies has been joined by an immense troupe of people who are famous for three months or two weeks or half an hour: people who are famous for having survived disasters or hideous ordeals, people who are strikingly foolish or unlucky, people pretty and thrusting enough to persuade some PR man or woman that they can make it as a model. Vastly expanded print and television channels have produced a gluttonous appetite for celebrity, and in this ferocious cramming binge, all concern for quality has been jettisoned.

That is one striking change. In the past, celebrity followed achievement. Today, often, it is the other way about. First, by one brilliant PR coup, force yourself on the nation's intention; only then, using this impudently acquired status, commence to build the career.

But there has been another change, too, a more sinister one. Just as the media's need to invent celebrities has exploded, so has their delight in tearing them down. Celebrity has always been an ambiguous gift: obsessives and psychopaths have always lurked among the legions of admirers. But now the demolition of celebrity is nor the result of bad character or atrocious luck: it follows as night follows day that the film star we gawped at will not long after collapse amidst our sneers and guffaws.

But if celebrity has been debased in this way, how is it that it continues to fascinate us? Celebrity means discrimination: those who look upon and those who are looked upon. In an age that fancies it has done away with elites, the discrimination that is celebrity has not merely survived, it has spread like a fungus. Yet in an age when other social issues are endlessly dissected, celebrity as a phenomenon is almost completely ignored, as an embarrassing anomaly that ought shortly to wither away.

But it will not wither. On the contrary, its effects have spread beyond the traditional spheres of show business into all corners of national life. In a trivial age, eager for quick intoxication, celebrity is the sweetest hit of all.

1. The writer uses Christiaan Barnard as an example of
   A. someone who was an exception to his theory.
   B. someone who only became famous by chance.
   C. someone who became famous because of his profession.
   D. someone who thoroughly deserved his fame.
2. What is the writer's main point in the second paragraph?
   A. That some people who achieve fame have done nothing to deserve it
   B. That the media presents false images of famous people
   C. That some people are not famous for as long as they should be
   D. That people who would have been famous in the past are not famous today
3. The writer believes that one disadvantage of being a celebrity nowadays is that
   A. more attention is focused on celebrities today than in the past.
   B. people have higher expectations of celebrities than they used to have.
   C. it is inevitable that celebrities rapidly become regarded with contempt.
   D. the celebrities of today are less able to deal with fame than in the past.
4. What does the writer imply about celebrity in the last two paragraphs?
   A. It is a subject worth studying.
   B. His view may be a minority view.
   C. It is a natural phenomenon of the modern age.
   D. The nature of it will change in the future.
5. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
   A. Amused B. Puzzled C. Neutral D. Disapproving

B. You are going to read a newspaper article about the hobby of collecting things - big and small. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A-H for each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A. There were cups made from coconut shells, carved ivory beads and pieces of Oriental china. Another aristocrat, Catherine the Great of Russia, collected more than 4,000 paintings.

B. I once owned a copy; there are, I believe, only three in existence. It reveals why some objects are more sought after than others.

C. When my parents came to visit me they used to take me to the local museum, which was full of objects collected by people in the past. I was fascinated by these objects.

D. The toys of the 1950s are now positively an investment, provided of course, that you did not throw away the original boxes. (Not only did I throw away the boxes, but I also threw away the contents.)

E. I remember the day that I persuaded a fellow collector of tulips to part with one which I wanted to add to my collection. I planted it and watered it until one year it vanished - stolen by another collector.

F. The current thinking is that, for some individuals, it is the only aspect of their lives where they have complete control. For me, it's just something I enjoyed doing.

G. Next morning, I stood inside the front hall and saw the remains of furniture and collection. I am not certain which saddened me more!

H. Over the intervening centuries, nothing much has changed. Small boys and girls still collect stones and seashells just for the beauty of their forms and colors.

The Collectors

One in three adults indulge in collecting. Amanda Roy writes about the things she collects and the reasons why so many people enjoy the same hobby.

Since the beginning of time, people have had the urge to collect. When primitive man collected pebbles, he hung them around his neck. Attracted by their shapes and color, these pebbles represented man's first attempts to gather objects for intellectual and spiritual reasons.

(0)..**H**..

I have been collecting all my life. Everything from flowers such as tulips, to pottery and paintings. My first collection was of stones picked up in my parents' garden. Aged six I had the good fortune, although it did not seem so at the time, to be sent to a school in a remote part of England, a cold and windy place surrounded by hills.

(1)..

Surprisingly I am not alone in being interested in collecting objects. One in three adults indulges the same passion. The reasons why people collect has become a subject of great interest.

(2)..

One famous collector was the Duc de Berry in France. He owned a "room of wonders". This was a collection of natural and artificial curiosities.

(3)..

However, you do not have to be rich and powerful to start a collection. I have collected items as different as tulip bulbs and china cups, searching out examples of each type with incredible determination.

(4)..

One collection that I made was of American rag dolls - 350 of them. I looked all over America for these dolls, searching out each variation in design with delight. This collection was destroyed when my house caught fire.

(5)..

It is, I suppose the way that collections change hands that has always interested me. A silver spoon that once belonged to a king, a poet: it is this that gives value to the goods that are traded in the markets of the world. As small objects become a popular collector's item, so they begin to rise in price.

(6)..

I have always loved collecting and collectors. It is a world of passion, envy and enthusiasm and delight. However, if you enter this world, remember one thing: in the end, if you do not fall in love with an object, do not collect it.

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and circle which word best fits each blank.

CRIME - REVERSING THE TREND

Crime, as we are all (0)........................, has been a growing problem all over the world in the last thirty years. But we are not (1) .... against crime. Much is being done - and more can be done - to reverse the trend. You can play a part in it.

The first step towards preventing crime is understanding its (2)........... Most crime is against property, not (3) ...., and most crime is not carried out by professionals; nor is it carefully planned. Property crimes (4)..........................on the easy opportunity. They are often (5) .... by adolescents and young men, the majority of whom stop offending as they grow older - the (6) ....age for offending is fifteen. Also, and not surprisingly, the (7) ....of being a victim of crime (8) .... greatly depending on where you live.

This (9) ....by criminals on the easy opportunity is the (10)....................to much crime prevention. Motor cars, for example, are a sitting target for the criminal. Surveys have shown that approximately one in five drivers do not always (11) ....to secure their cars by locking all the doors and shutting all the windows, and in 30 percent of domestic burglaries the burglar simply walks in without having to use (12)..................... . If opportunities like these did not exist, criminals would have a much harder time. The chances are that many crimes would not be committed, which would release more police time for (13)..................serious crime.

Of course, the primary responsibility for (14) .... with crime rests with the police and the courts, but, if you care about improving the (15)........................of life for yourself and your community, there are many ways you can help reverse the trend.

0. [✓ A.] aware B. conscious C. informed D. known
1. A. unprepared B. hopeless C. powerless D. weak
2. A. nature B. type C. reason D. method
3. A. the victim B. the public C. residents D. citizens
4. A. increase B. thrive C. develop D. happen
5. A. performed B. started C. committed D. done
6. A. peak B. major C. maximum D. top
7. A. percentage B. seriousness C. rate D. risk
8. A. varies B. adapts C. transformedD. adjusts
9. A. awareness B. seizing C. reliance D. taking
10. A. answer B. method C. way D. key
11. A. trouble B. bother C. care D. ensure
12. A. force B. threat C. tools D. tricks
13. A. removing B. facing C. tackling D. dealing
14. A. containing B. destroying C. fighting D. coping
15. A. quality B. peacefulness C. enjoyment D. way

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

The future of television

The increase in the number of available TV channels world wide is bound to have far reaching effects. Up to now, television has been a uniquely unifying national phenomenon.(1)...........................before have so many people had (2)..........................a common core of shared cultural experiences. (3).....................creates a durable communal bond. You (4)..........................not know the names of your next-door (5)..........................., but you can be fairly sure that over the past few days they have seen some of the same programmes you have.

Before (6)................, with the vast expansion of television programming, everyone will be able to watch (7)................. different _ "Me TV" perhaps - just as each Internet user (8)...........................explore a different selection of websites. The television will become a personal (9)...................of equipment more like a mobile phone (10)..........................a communal source of entertainment. But it is also possible (11)..........................on these personalised machines, people will actually (12).........................up watching fewer programmes: that television will become more(13)...........................the movie business with a number of blockbusters attracting vast global (14)......................... .

Viewers in all countries will (15).........................day be able to pick their programmes in a global market. (16) .... may still choose to watch their own national programmes since programmes (17)........................at international markets, with the partial exception of those from America, (18) ....to have smaller audiences than do national products. But, armed (19)........................a credit card and a remote control, people will eventually order television programmes from (20)…..................they choose. The television business will then become truly global. So, perhaps, will the cultural values it instils.

C. *For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.*

1. In her new job, Alison determined to impress everyone from the start.
.... MARK
2. I felt vaguely that something was wrong, but what was it?
.... BACK
3. Despite having flue, she insisted on going out.
.... YET
4. From my position, I could see quite clearly what was happening.
.... STANDING
5. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled.
.... HAIR
6. The builders don't think they will still be doing the renovations at the end of next week.
.... HOPE
7. The police didn't mention whether or not the suspects were armed.
.... OMITTED
8. Although we sent a message, there was no reply.
.... TRIED
9. I have no memory of when I found this book.
.... REMEMBER
10. You must take notice of the school rules.
.... IGNORED

D. *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.*

1. Perhaps finding someone to replace her is proving difficult for him.
He appears.. .
2. I'm excited that the new theatre will be completed soon.
I'm looking.. .
3. I wish I'd paid more attention to his warnings.
I regret.. .
4. The travel agent is going to send us the tickets when they arrive.
I've arranged.. .
5. Just lately, money has become more of a problem for me.
I'm starting.. .

6. "I admit that I forgot to turn on the alarm system," said Robert.
Robert confessed to.. .
7. She took extra night classes, so as not to have to repeat the course.
She avoided.. .
8. He said that nobody had given him money.
He denied.. .
9. It's not normal for me to have to work this hard.
I am not.. .
10. The censors regarded the film as not being suitable for young children.
The film was considered.. .

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (250 words) about the following topic:

Unemployment is a problem facing many countries today. Should the government and/or businesses take an active role in reducing unemployment? Discuss, providing reasons

PRACTICE TEST 8

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. bargain B. complain C. ascertain D. campaign
2. A. evasion B. evasive C. desuetude D. desultory
3. A. emblem B. electrification C. exact D. entire
4. A. slaughter B. naughty C. draught D. plaudit
5. A. fathom B. feather C. anthem D. within

B. underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. heredity 7. impudent 8. preferentially
9. alternative 10. depositor

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. Soldiers were warned that anyone caught .... the shops in the deserted town would be severely punished.
A. stealing B. raiding C. embezzling D. looting

2. The BBC has...........................a young composer to write a piece of music for the Corporation's centenary.
A. ordered B. consulted C. commissioned D. decided

3. Police have warned people to be..........................when strangers call at the door and to ask to see proof of identity.
A. choosy B. cagey C. wary D. scarey

4. Every Christmas of my childhood was the same. My father .... late for lunch, weighed down with presents for the family.
A. would arrive B. had arrived
C. was arriving D. was used to arriving

5. It ....me as strange that my front door was open when I got home.
A. seemed B. occurred C. appeared D. struck

6. As a result of careless washing, the jeans had........................to a child's size.
A. shrunk B. faded C. reduced D. dwindled

7. He told the court that it was his desperate poverty that had.......................him to crime.
A. driven B. brought C. induced D. compelled

8. The villa has excellent..........................for cooking and for washing clothes.
A. facilities B. amenities C. utilities D. conveniences

9. I'm afraid I had to have.........................to a dictionary in order to complete the translation.
A. application B. avail C. resort D. recourse

10. The windows don't fit very well and it makes the room awfully.................. .
A. airy B. draughty C. breezy D. ventilated

11. She gave up nursing training when she found she had no.........................for looking after the sick.
A. vocation B. mission C. service D. ambition

12. There's no point in..........................about all day. Cheer up and try to find a new job!
A. moping B. mourning C. brooding D. sulking

13. You'll feel better after you've taken a..........................of cough medicine.
A. ration B. helping C. dose D. portion

14. There's a small hard.................on my wrist. I think I'd better see the doctor.
A. swelling B. lump C. bruise D. rash

15. All the way along the winding street.......................... .
A. he came B. came he C. did he come D. comes he

16. Don't worry about making a noise. The children are wide.......................... .
A. waking B. awake C. woken D. awoke

17. She's always been one of your..........................critics.
A. fiercest B. most violent C. wildest D. hardest

18. .... has such a stunning achievement been recorded.
A. Always B. Seldom C. Today D. Recently

19. The woman was..........................from hospital yesterday only a week after her operation.
A. eject B. expelled C. evicted D. discharged

20. ....further rioting to occur, the government would be forced to use its emergency powers.
A. Should B. Did C. Were D. Had

B. Complete each sentence with a word made from the word in bracket.

1. The villages in the mountains are quite ....(access) during winter.
2. The inquiry decided that the police were not entirely...................... (blame).
3. Sam was accused of stealing some......................(confidence) documents from the safe.
4. You do not have to go. Your decision must be entirely ....(volunteer).
5. How do you like my latest ....(acquire) for my stamp collection?
6. The minister gave ....(evade) answers to the interviewer's questions.
7. The two prisoners are to be ....(trial) next month.
8. Most people agree that Christmas has become too ....(commerce).
9. The dancer's movements were extremely......................(grace).
10. The cost of...................... (admit) to the show is quite reasonable.

C. In most line of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. For each numbered line 1-15, if the line is correct, put a (√) by the number. If the line has a word which should not be there, write that word by the number.

DISCOVERY OF STAINLESS STEEL

Stainless steel was discovered by an accident in 1913 by the British metallurgist 0. an
Harry Brearley. He was experimenting with steel alloys - combinations of 0. √
metals - that they would be suitable for making gun
barrels. A few months later he had noticed that most of his rejected specimens 1......
had rusted although one was containing 14 percent 2......
chromium had not. The discovery led to the development of stainless steel. 3......
Ordinary steel goes rusts because it reacts easily with oxygen in the air 4......
to produce crumbly red iron oxides. Other metals, such as aluminium, 5......
nickel and chromium, also react in a much the same way but 6......
their oxides form an impermeable surface layer, stopping oxygen to 7......
reacting with the metal underneath. With Brearley's steel, the 8......
chromium formed such as a film, protecting the metal from further 9......
attack. A variety of stainless steels are now made. One of the commonest 10......
contains of 18 percent chromium and 8 percent nickel and is used 11......
for kitchen sinks. Kitchen knives are made of steel containing about 12......
13 percent chromium. A very more corrosion-resistant alloy is 13......
achieved by adding up a small amount of the metal molybdenum - these 14......
steels are used as cladding for buildings. 15......

III. GRAMMAR

A. Read the following passage and fill the gaps with appropriate prepositions

According to the World Wide Fund for Nature, the polar bear could be faced (1)...............extinction and a large number of other animals reduced (2) .... very small remnant populations by global warming in Arctic regions.

Warmer winters are responsible (3) ....the thinning or disappearance of ice sheets in many parts of the Arctic, resulting (4)..................situation where polar bears are (5) ....risk of starvation because they cannot travel to their normal breeding and hunting grounds.

Even in places where there is still much ice around, polar bears are (6)...................threat because they rely (7)...............snow caves to rear their young. Due to the warmer weather, these caves are prone (8)...............sudden collapse, burying the youngsters (9) ....

Other effects of the changes (10) ....climate are also being noticed. Animals such as reindeer (also known (11) ....'caribou' in North America) have adapted (12) ....the extreme cold and are able to cope (13).....................the Arctic climate. For millions of years they have been migrating to places where they can breed and find food. These migrations coincide (14) ....the growing season for the plants they feed (15) .... Ecologists have found, however, that they are now arriving (16) ....their spring feeding grounds too late. The plants they eat have grown and gone to seed. This is having a serious impact (17)................the herds of caribou. A substantial number of calves are being lost and there is already a substantial reduction (18)...................herds. Scientists are concerned, but powerless to do anything(19)...............response to the situation - everything they have tried has been (20) ....vain. It is simply one of the unforeseen consequences of global warming.

B. Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form.

1. The accident ....(report) ....(cause) by a reckless motorist.
2. It's a great pity you ....(not come) to Brighton with us last Sunday. As you ....(never see) the sea before, it ....(be) a new experience.
3. When I get my degree, I ....(study) at this school for four years.
4. By the time the war was over, thousands of innocent people ....(kill).
5. I don't know why you always ....(talk) in class, boys.
6. When I see my sister again, she ....(finish) all her exam.
7. I didn't do the test well. I ....(prepare) it very carefully at home.
8. My uncle would rather that I ....(not leave) yesterday.
9. Who was that girl you .... (talk) to when I ....(pass) you in the street?
10. This time next year I probably.................(live) on the other side of the world.

IV. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

Printers use the term *broadside* to refer to a large piece of paper printed on one side. In military language, it means an attack with all one's forces. Dudley Randall invoked both these senses of the word when he established the Broadside Press in 1965. Randall was a librarian and poet in Detroit when he began the Press with his personal savings as a way to copyright the words to his ballad about a 1963 racial incident in which Whites killed three Black children. The poem was printed as a broadside.

"By creating the Broadside Press, the most successful poetry institution in the history of African American literature. Randall created something that had previously not existed in the United States - an organization that would publish the works of Black poets," explains Professor Melba Boyd, a poet and former Press editor. Historically, work by Black poets had been criticized for emphasizing political issues and not using the traditional poetic forms of the White literary establishment. Thus, Black poets had found it difficult to get published.

Boyd is producing a film documentary that will present Randall's biography as well as his poetry. Randall served as general editor of the Press from 1965 to 1977. In the mid-seventies sky-rocketing printing costs and the closing of many small bookstores to whom he had extended credit left the Press in financial straits. Randall then sold the Press and slumped into a depression, but in the 1980's, he revived community support for the Press through the Broadside Poets Theater. Boyd hopes her documentary on Randall will introduce more people to African American literature.

1. According to the passage, the Broadside Press is most famous as a publisher of.............
   - A. criticism of traditional White poetry.
   - B. biographies of famous African American poets.
   - C. poetry written by African Americans.
   - D. African American documentaries.
2. Who paid the cost to start the Press?
   - A. An organization Black writers
   - B. Dudley Randall
   - C. Professor Boyd
   - D. Many small bookstores

3. According to Professor Boyd, what significant change occurred because of the Broadside Press?
   - A. Black poets returned to traditional poetic forms.
   - B. Historical works about African Americans began to appear in print.
   - C. The Black literary establishment began to emphasize political issues.
   - D. It became easier for Black poets to get their work in print.
4. What happened to the Broadside Press in the 1980's?
   - A. It was renamed the Broadside Poets Theater.
   - B. It moved into a different community.
   - C. It regained popular support.
   - D. It helped support small bookstores during a depression.
5. What did the Broadside Poets Theater do?
   - A. helped get support for the Broadside Press
   - B. led Randall into a personal depression
   - C. led the Broadside Press into financial difficulties
   - D. supported many bookstores in the community

B. Choose which of the paragraphs A-H fit into the numbered gap in the following magazine article. There is one extra paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps.

A. At nearly five months old, they were all eating cereals for breakfast; a meat and vegetable meal for lunch and fruit and nuts, cheese, hardboiled eggs and sunflower seeds in the evening. The usual diet for badgers is 60 percent earthworms, plus beetles and bugs, baby rabbits, mice and voles and even shoots or roots of plants. Certainly my badgers were much better off than other cubs that year; the summer was exceptionally hot and digging for earthworms must have been almost impossible.

B. Disheartened by my failure, I continued rearing the others. But fate works In strange ways: six days later a local farmer, who had heard about our cubs, came to see me. Behind some silage bags he had discovered a single male cub, abandoned by its mother. He knew she would not return; the area had been disturbed too much and already the cub was cold and hungry.

C. I had never seen badger cubs before. As most of them are born between mid-January and mid-March, they usually spend their early life underground and, if orphaned, die of starvation, never to be found. These three had been brought in by building contractors; while laying drain pipes, their machinery had bored into the sett before they realised it. The mother was found dead with her babies still suckling her.

D. This didn't happen with the females, but poor Willow was true to form. Before long, apart from his definite striped head, we had a totally bald badger. He was healthy, but because badgers tug on each other's skin in play, games proved rather painful.

E. Within a week the cubs had progressed to drinking from a bottle and were moving around, albeit shakily. With each other for company and a heated pad as a substitute 'mum', they seemed very contented. Three weeks after their arrival, however, I noticed that Willow seemed lethargic, although he was still taking food as normal. It was a warning sign. I should have reacted straightaway; not realising its importance, I awoke the next morning to find him dead.

F. It had three chambers, one slightly larger than the others, with a glass side to enable people to see into the sett from a darkened enclosure. As the sett began to take shape, the badgers would explore it before going on their walks. Eventually walks were forgotten in the excitement of climbing through the tunnels and sorting out bedding.

G. Early one evening they finally moved in. After watching them for a while, we left them to settle. Half an hour later I crept back to see if all was well, to be met with the sight of three badgers curled up in their chambers sound asleep.

H. It was during two of these late-night walks in the very dry period that I spotted other badgers in our field. Presumably they were having to extend their territories to find enough food, although badgers are very territorial and will kill others that wander into their territory. We were even warned that they would climb into our badger pen and kill the cubs, so sheet metal was placed over the gate to make it as inaccessible as possible.

* * *

Bringing up badgers

“What now?” was my immediate thought, as one of my helpers carried a cardboard box towards me. Since my husband Derek and I turned our dairy farm in Somerset into an “open farm” six years ago, we've established a reputation for looking after orphaned animals. But the noise coming from the box - a cross between a cackle and a bark - was not one I recognise, so it was with great interest that I peered in to see three small grey badger cubs, each no more than eight inches long. Their coats (later to reveal fleas) were like velvet, and milky-coloured eyes looked up at me from three tiny black-and-white striped heads.

(1)...

I could see they were healthy and well but they were cold and whimpering. After defleaing them, I took them into the farmhouse kitchen and installed them beside the stove for warmth. There were two females, Primrose and Bluebell, and a male, Willow. Initially I used a syringe to feed them but each cub had to be wiped with a warm cloth first to simulate the sensation of the mother licking them. This encouraged them to empty their bowels and bladder. For the first two or three days they were fed every four hours.

(2)...

The vet's post mortem revealed that Willow had died from a lung infection. When bottle feeding any animal it is important not to let it drink too fast, as liquid can - overflow into the lungs. In Willow's case this had caused an infection that would have been difficult to rectify, even with the help of antibiotics, in one so small.

(3)...

Willow II Joined the fold. At six weeks, he was about two weeks younger than the females and over the next few days I discovered why his mother had left him. Never had anything been so difficult to feed. To place the bottle's teat in his mouth and cajole him into drinking I had to keep moving it around and squeezing it. After a full 10 minutes he would latch on to it as if he had not drunk all day. By the end of April the females were weaned onto creamed rice and then literally anything. It was to be a different story for Willow. He was happy to give up the bottle but could not master the habit of eating without walking through his food, tipping it over or just sitting in it. Eventually I offered him a sausage, which little by little was chewed, played with and finally eaten. After a week of sausages he was ready to move on to something else.

(4)...

By August my foundlings had begun to turn nocturnal and would go for walks only at dusk or late at night. We often went through the cider orchard; in its long grass, everyone was fair game. The cubs would get excited, ruffle up their fur so that they looked like snowballs and chase each other's tails. As “human badgers” we were included in this sport. I learnt to avoid those playful charges that ended with a sharp nip, but Derek accompanied us only occasionally and so never grasped this skill: his reactions to being “caught” were sometimes as colourful as his bruises.

(5)..

The local press took some pictures of me walking the badgers, and such was the response that we started an appeal to build a sell on the farm for the badgers to move into. With advice freely given, we designed our badgers' new home. Daniel, one of our sons, drew up the plans and we built a sett complete with tunnels, an enclosure and a badger gate facing the same way as their nightly walks.

(6)..

The cost of the building work was far more than we envisaged but a local bus company (the aptly named Badgerline) sponsored part of the appeal, and local firms donated building materials. Everyone, It seemed, wanted to see the badgers with a home of their own.

(7)..

These days my walks with them are not as regular, especially as they are not fully awake until midnight. We see Primrose only occasionally (she has joined a neighbouring sett) but Bluebell and Willow II still rush up to say hello before they go dashing off into the night. This Is their territory now, an area that they have come to know well and a home they have readily accepted.

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and circle which word best fits each blank.

BECOMING A TRANSLATOR

The role of the translator in enabling literature to pass beyond its natural frontiers is receiving growing recognition. In (0)...................... of the general increase in this (1)......................, it is not surprising that many people with literary interests and a knowledge of languages should think of adopting translating as a full- or part-time (2)...................... . Some advice may usefully be (3) .... to such would-be translators.

The first difficulty the beginner will (4)......................is the unwillingness of publishers to entrust a translation to anyone who has not already (5) .... a reputation for sound work. The least publishers will (6)......................before commissioning a translation is a fairly lengthy (7)...................... of the applicant's work, even if unpublished. Perhaps the best way the would-be translator can begin is to select some book of the type which he or she feels competent and (8)......................to translate, translate a (9)......................section of the book and then submit the book and the translation to a (10)......................publisher. If he or she is extremely lucky, this may (11) ....in a commission to translate the book. More (12)......................, however, publishers will (13)......................the book as such but if they are favourably (14)...................... by the translation, they may very possibly commission some other book of a (15)...................... nature which they already have in mind.

0.	A. regard	[✓ B.] view	C. awareness	D. consideration
1.	A. field	B. category	C. ground	D. class
2.	A. work	B. employment	C. occupation	D. line
3.	A. made	B. given	C. told	D. shown
4.	A. encounter	B. involve	C. reveal	D. introduce
5.	A. formed	B. set	C. founded	D. established
6.	A. instruct	B. oblige	C. demand	D. direct
7.	A. instance	B. case	C. specimen	D. model
8.	A. eager	B. nervous	C. agitated	D. excited
9.	A. substantial	B. main	C. grand	D. plentiful
10.	A. fit	B. right	C. convenient	D. suitable
11.	A. finish	B. lead	C. effect	D. result
12.	A. surely	B. probably	C. certainly	D. expectedly
13.	A. exclude	B. reject	C. object	D. disapprove
14.	A. impressed	B. convinced	C. affected	D. taken
15.	A. common	B. same	C. similar	D. joint

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

The value of marketing

When someone sees a new food product for sale in the supermarket,(1)...............decision whether or not to buy(2).............depends on various factors. Among the most important of (3)..................., of course, are price and packaging. It is obvious that (4)........................highly-priced product will not sell well. If a consumer is (5).......................with two different brands of baked beans, one of which is twice as expensive as the other, he will probably choose (6)........................which is cheaper. Nowadays, economic recession has made people even more reluctant to buy what (7)........................be thought of as luxury items. Interestingly, however, (8)........................, is strong evidence to suggest that if the price of (9)........................product is too low, the effect on sales will be the same. (10)........................simply makes no difference whether the product is top quality or not. The public will not buy something it (11)........................to be too cheap. Inevitably, (12)........................comes as a surprise to most people, but market research has shown (13) ....to be true. (14)........................goes without saying that the colour and the quality of the packaging also (15)................... a vital role in the success or failure of a new product. For example, people tend to opt (16)........................brands of frozen vegetables in green or blue packets rather than (17)................ packaged in red or yellow. The implications of all (18)................., are obvious: it is essential that manufacturers and advertisers research the (19)……....carefully before they (20).................a new product.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. A great many people will congratulate her if she wins.

.... SHOWERED

2. Is it possible to walk from the hotel to the city centre?

.... WITHIN

3. We agreed that each of us would do the washing – up on alternate days.

.... TURNS

4. Don't tell the boss anything about this.

.... BREATHE

5. I remained neutral during their disagreement because I liked both of them.

.... SIDES

6. The new musical has delighted theatre audiences throughout the country.

.... STORM

7. His handwriting is illegible, as far as I am concerned.

.... OUT

8. It is rather early for us to make any definite plans.

.... STAGE

9. To put it bluntly, we are making no progress with this rehabilitation scheme.

....STANDSTILL

10. If you wish to complain, you must write a letter.

.... WRITING

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. The government have been reviewing their immigration policy for some time.

The government's.. .

2. A new flu vaccine has been on trial since the beginning of the year.

They ....

3. If anyone succeeds in solving the problem, it will probably be him.

He is the most.. .

4. He met Jane, whom he later married, when ha was at Cambridge.

He met Jane, who was.. .

5. His behaviour is beginning to annoy me more and more.

I am beginning to ....

6. Do you consider Michael one of your best friends?

Do you count.. .

7. We were all shocked by his reaction.

His reaction came.. .

8. Mr. Foster asked me to write this letter to you.

It is at.. .

9. Regarding payment, most major credit cards are acceptable.

As far as.. .

10. If you were in the situation I'm in, you'd feel the same.

If you put ....

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (at least 250 words) about the following topic:

Some employers reward members of staff for their exceptional contribution to the company by giving them extra money. This practice can act as an incentive for some but may also have a negative impact on others.

To what extent is this style of management effective?Are there better ways of encouraging employees to work hard?

PRACTICE TEST 9

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. suitable B. biscuit C. guilty D. building
2. A. discipline B. vision C. cylinder D. muscle
3. A. patient B. crescent C. ancient D. machine
4. A. nature B. change C. gravity D. basis
5. A. physical B. mythology C. rhythmic D. psychological

B. Underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. psychiatric 7. tattoo 8. superstitious
9. humane 10. antibiotic

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. Of all the paintings in the gallery, it was this one that really............................my eye.
A. grasped B. snatched C. caught D. seized

2. She had made a firm decision and wasn't .... by anything I said against it.
A. detracted B. prevailed C. induced D. swayed

3. We might have to change our plans for the weekend and, ..., we'll let you know as soon as possible.
A. in case B. if so C. providing D. supposing

4. I was reluctant to .... the subject because I thought he wouldn't want to discuss it.
A. raise B. originate C. advance D. provoke

5. My attempts to solve the problem only .... to make it worse.
A. contributed B. functioned C. served D. attained

6. Can you tell me the .... of these shoes?
A. charge B. price C. amount D. expense

7. I don't feel well-but I don't know what's the matter .... me.
A. of B. for C. to D. with

8. It is too early in the .... to expect many visitors to the town.
A. term B. season C. time D. calendar

9. .... is a complete mystery how they ever got there in that car.
A. There B. That C. It D. This

10. I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful, ... smile.
A. childhood B. childish C. childless D. childlike

11. Please leave this space .... on the enrolment form.
A. absent B. blank C. missing D. undone

12. You shouldn't have criticised him in front of his friends. It was extremely...........................of you.
A. unfortunate B. insensitive C. insensible D. unconscious

13. He will only pass the examination if there is a(n) .... in his class work.
A. progress B. increase C. rise D. improvement

14. Come and see me when you..........................your report.
A. finish B. will finish C. had finished D. having finished

15. I often miss the bus because my watch is......................... .
A. overdue B. late C. slow D. behind

16. It .... during our conversation that Anita was extremely unhappy.
A. emanated B. revealed C. divulged D. emerged

17. I know this is a big disappointment but don't take it to......................... .
A. soul B. mind C. spirit D. heart

18. I was told yesterday that the car had been fixed but it's broken down .... again!
A. even B. still C. yet D. right

19. Simon..........................in me on the understanding that I wouldn't tell anyone else.
A. confided B. intimated C. confessed D. disclosed

20. Eventually the list of candidates for the job was .... down to three.
A. narrowed B. lowered C. wound D. dropped

B. Some animal names are used in colloquial expressions as verbs. Think about each animal and its characteristics to complete the following sentences.

beaver monkey beetle hog hare
swan fox worm wolf dog

1. I called out to him but he.................off in the opposite direction, at top speed.
2. Can't you stop .... about and be serious for a minute. This is no time for playing the fool.
3. He must have been starving. He .... a huge plate of stew and then asked for a second helping.
4. You've been .... that newspaper all morning. There are other people who'd like to read it, you know.
5. I've been .... away at the typewriter all day and I've nearly finished Chapter 2.
6. Since he joined the company he seems to have .... his way into the boss's favour by some very clever tactics.
7. Bad luck seems to have .... me throughout my career.
8. She was .... about doing the housework when I called in. Somehow she always seems so busy!
9. Wouldn't it be nice if we all had the time and money to .... off to France for a weekend?
10. This last clue in the crossword completely .... me. I can't imagine what the answer is.

C. In most lines of the following text, there is either a spelling or a punctuation error. Write the correctly spelled word(s) or show the correct punctuation next to the questioned number below. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a (√).

When Deansgate was a narrow street and the sight of	**0. site**
Central Station was a squalid slum, Wood Street Mission was	**0. √**
founded. In 1869, according to a contempry police	1.............
officer, the neighbourhood was "the rendezvous of thieves,	2.............
the worst haunt of vice". In the Mission building hundred's	3.............
of meals were served and thousands of pears of shoes	4.............
	5.............
given away. At Christmas four hundred tramps, and	6.............
criminals came to a meal and a service; in the	7.............
summer hundreds of children queud to be taken out	8.............
for a day at the seaside. Every night the streets	9.............
were searched for homeless boys sleeping in door ways	10.............
and under market stalls. They were given beds in	11.............
Wood Street Jobs were found for them and many were	12.............
sent to live in canada. The new Superintendent	13.............
in 1892 was an excriminal and he founded a	14.............
holiday camp at St Anne's-on-Sea wich could	15.............
accommodate a hundred an twenty children. Many	16.............
local residence still remember happy holidays there. The	17.............
Mission still provides about a thousand familys a year	
with clothing and helps or advises many more.	

III. GRAMMAR

A. Read the following passage and fill the gaps with appropriate prepositions

The hazards of extreme weather conditions discourage most walkers (1)................venturing into the hills in winter. The mere thought of having to contend (2)................ snow and ice on mountain slopes, or even being confronted (3) .... an avalanche, is enough to dampen the spirits of even the most experienced of climbers. For those few adventurous souls who do insist (4) ....climbing in winter, however, a course in winter mountaineering skills lessens the dangers.

John White's Mountain School in Cumbria offers in short course which introduces beginners (5)................winter climbing. Anyone is eligible (6).............. the Winter Walking Skills course, provided they are (7)……… good health. Those who participate (8) .... the sessions are taught basic navigation skills, winter skills (such as how to dig a snow hole), the use of ice-axes and crampons, and mountain first aid. This last subject, of course, is (9)................ particular importance. The necessity (10) .... learning how to recognise and deal (11)................ hypothermia and frostbite effectively, for example, is impressed (12) .... all the students who enrol (13) .... the course.

More advanced courses are also (14) .... offer at John White's school. The Winter Mountaineering course, for example, is geared (15)................... those who are experienced (16)...................climbing. This course covers many of the subjects taught on the basic course, but also includes climbing techniques and more complicated navigation. Much (17)................demand is the Ice Climbing course - the equivalent perhaps (18) ....learning to drive a lorry after having learnt to drive a car - which caters (19).................experienced climbers and covers more specialised ice-axe and crampon techniques, rope work and other essentials for those determined to gamble (20) ....fate. By the end of the course, climbers will have sampled their first proper ice-climbing route. Weather permitting, of course.

B. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets, making any changes if necessary.

My parents hardly (1).......................(seat) in the Brimlows' kitchen, and my father(2).......................(wonder) how to open the unpleasant business, when the sound of the front door (3).......................(hear). Luther was not alone. He (4).......................(come) into the kitchen pale and (5).......................(tremble), and with him was a tall, well-dressed man. Luther (6).......................(lick) his lips and (7).......................(explain) that this was Mr. Armroyd, the stockbroker who (8).......................(employ) him. Without preliminary Mr. Armroyd began: "I (9).......................(save) the police a job by (10).......................(bring) your son along myself, Mrs. Brimlow."

Luther immediately began to babble: "I can explain everything, Mother. It's all a mistake. I (11).......................(not steal). It was nothing but (12)...............(borrow). Mrs. Brimlow's cunning face (13)............ (sharpen), and she said, "I think your husband ought to leave us, Mrs. Pentecost. And you, too."

My father answered her sharply. "I'm not so sure about that, Mrs. Brimlow." And (14).......................(turn) to Mr. Armroyd, he added: "My wife and I - we live next door - we just (15).......................(come) in here to settle some matters that (16).......................(concern) this young man. They may (17).......................(relate) to what you have to say, and if we have your permission we shall stay."

Mrs. Brimlow, (18)................(sniff) danger, cried, "I (19).................(not have) it! This is my house, and who (20).....................(stay) in it is my business - not Mr. Armroyd's or anyone else's."

IV. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

An old Greek said that you should call no man happy until he is dead, which is a bit late to be of much use to the man in question. I can supply a more serviceable observation. You cannot truly say you love, or even like, someone until you have either (a) shared a house with them, (b) gone on holiday together, or (c) collaborated on writing fiction. X may be beautiful or witty, but what will you think of them when they never do the washing-up? Or, to be frankly autobiographical, how will you react when you hand a chapter of your novel over to your wife and, as she reads it, you hear the clatter of her keyboard, and the occasional mutter of 'she wouldn't do that' or 'that doesn't make sense'?

After W.H. Auden had briefly and disastrously collaborated with Bertolt Brecht on a version of *The Duchess of Malfi,* he concluded that Brecht was the only person he had ever met who justified the existence of capital punishment. When my wife and I collaborated on writing *The Memory Game,* we had some cross words, long sulks and tortuous remonstrations, but we never quite got to that stage. From the start, we agreed about the sort of book we wanted to write. Whatever else we thought we could achieve, we wanted to provide the sort of reader satisfaction and excitement that we ourselves craved. The story would have a murder in it, and it would end with the solution, with twists and misdirections along the way.

As well as creating a crime story, we found ourselves writing a story about our shared obsessions: about the idea of family with its enticements and betrayals; about memory and the way we interpret the past in order to justify ourselves. If there is a single reason why this novel has been published under a joint name, it is that when *The Memory Game* was finished, we were almost alarmed by its difference from what either of us could have produced on our own.

For more than a year, the book was our secret. We were protective of it until it was completely finished. Then we tentatively started asking other people to have a look. They weren't just enthusiastic about it, they saw it as a product, something that could make money.

Let me put this in perspective. I've published various books, both fiction and non-fiction. This has been satisfying in varying degrees, but my earnings from them were, at best, comparable to those of the man who washes the windows of your house and, at worst, comparable to those of the man who washes the windscreen of your car when you stop at traffic lights. To put it further in perspective, for the two-book contract we signed with the publisher, we were paid proportionately much less than the £1 million one well-known author has just been paid for four books, let alone the £500,000 he was reportedly paid for his last novel. But our advance was nice all the same: about the amount that author would have got if he'd been paid according to the sales of his last novel.

Yesterday, a journalist asked whether, as somebody who had published well-reviewed literary novels, it wasn't a problem to be regarded as somebody who had written a popular book which was considered to be a commodity, to be used as part of a marketing campaign. It was an interesting question and required an equally scrupulous answer. I thought hard and then replied with all the intelligence and sincerity I could muster: "No, it wasn't."

1. What is the writer's main point in the first paragraph?
   A. Most people's marriages involve arguments from time to time.
   B. It is wrong to generalize about relationships between people.
   C. Certain circumstances test people's relationships with each other.
   D. People you are close to are likely to disappoint you sometimes.
2. One thing he and his wife agreed on when they decided to write a book together was that
   A. it would not be the kind of book they usually read themselves.
   B. they would not make it easy for readers to guess the end correctly.
   C. it would not be easy for them to write the kind of book they wanted to write.
   D. they would not continue if they came up against big problems.
3. What did he and his wife learn from writing the book?
   A. It bore little resemblance to what either of them would have written alone.
   B. The subject matter was something that many people feel very strongly about.
   C. It was better than anything either of them had written before.
   D. Some of the beliefs that they had previously held were wrong.
4. The writer says that, unlike other books he has written, this one
   A. has been written with the intention of making money.
   B. has established his reputation as a writer.
   C. has shown him how the world of publishing really operates.
   D. has resulted in significant financial gain.

5. How does the writer feel now that the book has been published?
   A. He feels a desire to defend it against criticism.
   B. He has no regrets about writing a book of that kind.
   C. He has doubts about the way it is being marketed.
   D. He is puzzled by comments that have been made about it.

B. You are going to read a magazine article on space travel. Some paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap 1-5. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A. Companies will always be looking for profit. For this reason, the SFF is not in favour of American missions to Mars, claiming that there's nothing in it for investors. At the same time, they do accept that these missions could bring scientific benefits.

B. He sees the NASA program as a bit of a dinosaur. "25 years after the Wright Brothers, people could buy a commercial plane ticket ... but 25 years after landing on the moon, we sat around watching old astronauts on TV talking about the good old days."

C. In 1997, the SFF ran a survey on the Internet, called 'Cheap Access to Space', where it asked American taxpayers for their views on the U. S. space program and on what America's future priorities should be in space transportation.

D. U. S. government officials don't see a future for space tourism. Here again, private companies may well prove them wrong. David Ashford, director of Bristol Spaceplanes Limited, once said that space tourism would begin ten years after people stopped laughing at the concept. Recently, he added this striking comment: "people have stopped laughing."

E. Charles Conrad is due to speak there. But his company is in fact only one of several that already have blueprints for getting into space and back cheaply. Rotary is working on something that would be launched like a rocket but return like a helicopter. Pioneer Rocketplane believes there could be a million dollar market in delivering packages from one side of the planet to the other in an hour.

F. They would like to see "irreversible human settlement" in space as soon as possible and maintain that this will only happen through free enterprise. "Building buildings and driving trucks is not what astronauts should be doing; that's what the private sector does."

G. "Cheap" is an important word in space technology nowadays and re-usable rockets will be a key way of controlling costs. They will deliver things to orbit, bring stuff back to. Earth and then go up again, perhaps with machinery for a space factory, or even carrying tourists.

* * *

Cheap Access to Space

Charles Conrad went to the moon with Apollo 12 and circled the Earth in Skylab. But from now on, he is going to aim high for himself. His company, Universal Space Lines, hopes to produce a more economic rocket, that will be able to go into space again and again.

(0)..................................G..................................

NASA, the U. S. government-owned space program, plans to develop such a rocket. However, the immediate priority is missions to Mars, which will require different technology. So it is more likely that people outside the NASA program will develop re-usable rocket design. Rick Tumlinson runs an independent organization called the Space Frontier Foundation and firmly believes that it is time for businesses to get involved.

(1)...

So Tumlinson is also in business to prove a point. Space is our destiny, he says, so why not get on with it a bit more eagerly? To this end, the SFF is holding a conference in Los Angeles shortly, to be called Space: Open for Business.

(2)...

Another company, Kistler Aerospace, has similar plans: "Our goal is to become a delivery service to low Earth orbit that will radically re-align the economics of doing business in space. Satellites will be our parcels; our vehicles will be operated in repeated flights with air freight efficiency."

(3)...

Their own view is that it is impossible for NASA, which is government-owned, to offer an 'open frontier'. This is not a matter of budgets or schedules, but of fundamental purpose and design. NASA is 'elitist and exclusive', whereas the SFF believe in opportunities for everyone: 'a future of endlessly expanding new choices' .

(4)...

Of course, the ex-astronaut and businessman Charles Conrad agrees. "I'm trying to get affordable space transportation up and operative so that everybody can go enjoy space. And by the way, the Japanese are hard at work building a space hotel. "

(5)...

If he is right, mass space travel will have arrived by 2010 and space tourism will have become a viable industry. More importantly, the human race will have made serious progress in crossing that final frontier.

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

Talking rubbish

Lasanda Kurukudasuriya takes a Sri Lanka view of recycling

Reduce! Re-use! Recycle! The message hits Canadian (0)......................... through all the media. As newcomers from Sri Lanka, we compared the situation here with the one back home. We must not be the most environmentally (1)......................... citizens in the world but, compared with this, we do not have a rubbish problem – yet.

Like many shoppers in Colombo, my partner Shahid and I used to have a cane basket we (2)......................... with us to the Sunday market or *pola* every week. No environmentalist could have (3)......................... about it. You need a good strong basket at the *pola*. There are no supermarket (4)......................... to push around. Most items – rice, flour, vegetables, fruit, biscuits, eggs – are bought (5)......................... or wrapped in newspaper. At (6)......................... we would carry one plastic bag separately. For eggs we took a reusable plastic tray with us.

When income (7)......................... are low, people need to buy in small quantities. It is quite normal to ask for a (8)......................... envelope, two eggs or 100 grams of sugar. The (9)......................... is that, for the most part, urban consumers in Sri Lanka cannot *afford* the luxury of waste. Most people do not buy more from the grocers than they know hey will actually consume. They re-use whatever they can and are loath to discard bags, jars, tins or boxes that can be (10)......................... to other uses.

But in recent years Western-style supermarkets have begun to spring up in Colombo. They hold out the (11)......................... of a clean, efficient, streamlined service to customers. A (12)......................... of imported goods, dressed up in their layers of attractive, colourful (13)..........................beckons from the shelves. These are the (14)......................... products that demand your attention on the TV advertisements. (15)......................... with them, Sri Lanka, like so many other developing countries, may have imported a problem that once never existed.

0. A. customers [✓ B.] consumers C. clients D. buyers
1. A. qualified B. concerned C. worried D. experienced
2. A. took over B. took away C. took along D. took up
3. A. complained B. criticised C. disapproved D. accused
4. A. wheelbarrows B. wagons C. trolleys D. carriages
5. A. free B. in pieces C. bit by bit D. loose
6. A. maximum B. most C. highest D. best
7. A. rates B. amounts C. sizes D. levels
8. A. simple B. singular C. single D. sole
9. A. point B. case C. example D. question
10. A. made B. set C. given D. put
11. A. promise B. advantage C. evidence D. sight
12. A. set B. range C. store D. band
13. A. packets B. packs C. packaging D. padding
14. A. very B. just C. similar D. likely
15. A. In addition B. As well C. Among D. Along

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

When is a thief not a thief?

The impression that more women shoplift than men may be (1)...................to publicity. As a recent report on shoplifting (2)................... out: "Every week, newspapers (3)...................the conviction of some middle-aged woman of blameless (4)...................who has stolen, for quite unexplained motives, some objects of (5).................value which she could easily have (6)..................to buy. Most psychiatrists have at some (7)......... seen patients who were (8)................ of this sort of theft."

This (9) ....the question of (10) .... the middle class have a better chance of getting (11) ....shop-lifting charges than the working class. The shops insist that they are (12) ....solely with whether customers have (13) ....for the goods: their accent, class or ability to browbeat, is (14) .... But, (15) ....charged, the middle class are undoubtedly in a better (16)................... . They are more likely to have, or call in, a solicitor; and they are financially (17)...................to risk paying legal costs. The solicitor - or friends or relations - may(18) .... a psychological assessment. And a "respectable" first-time (19)..................., backed by a psychological explanation of a momentary aberration, and defended by a solicitor, surely goes into the dock with more chance of acquittal than someone (20)………. these attributes.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. You can buy these gadgets almost anywhere nowadays.

.... WIDELY

2. I have every confidence in your ability to run the business without help.

.... CONFIDENT

3. The girl was about to leave when her boyfriend finally entered the cafe.

.... POINT

4. When I get home, I'm going to have a shower straightaway.

.... SOON

5. The motorcyclist rounded the corner at a quite unbelievable speed.

.... WHICH

6. The town centre features an old hospital, imaginatively converted into flats.

.... BEEN

7. I firmly believe him to be the rudest person I know.

.... WITHOUT

8. The weather was so appalling that we came home early.

.... SUCH

9. His charming manners deceived several people, including me.

.... TAKEN

10. All that's involved is signing a few papers.

.... JUST

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. After seeing the film for himself, my father has stopped criticising it.
   Since ....
2. It is a shame he had to leave before the end of the show.
   I wish ....
3. No sooner had the witness begun to speak than the judge interrupted her.
   The minute ....
4. It is impossible to accept your explanation without a thorough investigation.
   Your explanation ....
5. Martin needn't have paid for all our tickets.
   It... .
6. John hasn't done any revision since the spring term.
   The last time ....
7. My parents think I should go to university rather than start a job immediately.
   My parents would prefer ....
8. There haven't been such long queues at the cinema since the release of the last blockbuster.
   Not ....
9. It is extremely unfair that no witnesses were questioned.
   The fact ....
10. You may not be able to find a parking space in the city centre.
    I doubt ....

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (at least 200 words) about the following topic:

Is money everything?

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 10

I. PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. forgo B. forgive C. forget D. forever
2. A. substitute B. subsoil C. subtract D. substance
3. A. replace B. purchase C. surface D. palace
4. A. doctrine B. dolphin C. domino D. docile
5. A. breath B. wreath C. wealth D. stealth

B. Underline the stressed syllable of the following words

6. premature 7. hilarious 8. Maharajah
9. rationalise 10. epitomise

II. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. She has given a firm .... not to reveal any of the company's secret information.
   A. reassurance B. stipulation C. confirmation D. undertaking
2. They were .... in conversation and didn't notice me leaving the room.
   A. deep B. thoroughly C. solidly D. far
3. We weren't close friends but she .... me well when I left the college.
   A. hoped B. aspired C. wished D. bade
4. This evidence should prove .... that he was telling the truth.
   A. once and for all B. now and then
   C. over and above D. from time to time
5. A new computer has been produced, which will .... all previous models.
   A. overdo B. supersede C. excel D. overwhelm
6. I was really looking forward to going to the game and I could hardly wait until the .... day came.
   A. grand B. big C. major D. huge
7. This disagreement is likely to .... relations between the two countries.
   A. disaffect B. alienate C. sour D. estrange

8. Their flat is .... of a place I used to live in.
A. mindful B. reminiscent C. memorable D. retrospective

9. As the evening .... on, I became more and more bored.
A. passed B. drew C. stuck D. wore

10. He was .... of the press because they had written some terrible things about him in the past.
A. alert B. wary C. guarded D. tentative

11. If you wish to take photographs you'll have to have ....
A. an application B. a permit C. an allowance D. an admission

12. Come ...., children! Get your coats on or you'll be late for school.
A. to B. across C. along D. over

13. She tried to prevent the dog .... running into the road.
A. from B. to C. against D. for

14. My main .... to the new bypass is that it will spoil the countryside.
A. object B. objection C. objective D. objecting

15. You'd better leave for the airport now .... there's a lot of traffic on the way.
A. in fact B. in time C. in order D. in case

16. It was clear from the beginning of the meeting that Jack was .... on causing trouble.
A. inclined B. predisposed C. bent D. obsessed

17. All her hard work paid .... in the end and she's now very successful.
A. up B. out C. back D. off

18. I should like to thank you, ... my colleagues, for the welcome you have given us.
A. on account of B. on behalf of C. because of D. instead of

19. It's very dry today. Will you help me .... the plants?
A. moisten B. wet C. water D. sprinkle

20. It's no use .... a language if you don't try to speak it too.
A. to learn B. learned C. learning D. learn

B. For questions 1-15 use the word given in bracket to form a word that fits in each space.

EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE

Silicon Valley Millionaires

Although the Internet is still probably only in embryonic form in (1)................(compare) to what it will be like in the future, there is no doubt that many Internet businesses have been extremely (2)................(profit). San Francisco has the highest (3)................(concentrate) of self-made Internet millionaires. Some have made their money from clever (4)................(invest) in Internet businesses while others have used their skills to create (5)................(innovate) Internet products. Regardless of how they became (6)................(wealth), one thing these people share is an almost (7)................(obsess) dedication to their work. Many work at home in luxurious houses and flats. (8)................(fortunate), this influx of very rich young people has pushed property values beyond the means of many others.

EXTRACT FROM AN ENCYCLOPEDIA

How Sociable Are Cats?

The cat is often characterised as a solitary, (9)................(self) animal, walking alone and coming together with other cats only to fight or mate. Wild cats fit this picture (10) ....(reason) well, but they are (11)................(able) of changing their ways in more crowded situations. Living in cities and towns, and in the homes of their human owners cats show a remarkable and (12)................(expect) degree of sociability. Anyone doubting this must remember that, to a pet cat, we ourselves are giant cats. The fact that domestic cats will share a home with a human family is, in itself (13)................(prove) of their social flexibility. But this picture is (14)................(complete). There are many other ways in which cats demonstrate co-operation, mutual aid and (15)................(tolerate).

C. In most lines in the following text, there is ONE unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in the sense of the text. For each numbered line 1-15 find this word and underline it. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a (√) at the end of the line. The exercise begins with two examples (0) and (00).

GETTING OLDER TELESCOPES YOUR PERCEPTION OF TIME

0. Does your birthday seem to come around faster in each year?
00.√ The common experience that time flies as you get older was
1. first noted more than a hundred years ago by the psychologist
2. William James. Now researchers have proved it that age really
3. does affect on your perception of time. They asked people in three
4. age groups to date the twenty major public events such as natural
5. disasters and political changes. The 18-21 age group who thought
6. the events had occurred more recently than they actually had to,

7. while the over-60s dated events too far back. The middle-aged
8. groups were the most accurate. These results are show that our
9. perception of time really it does depend on age, although no one
10. knows quite why this should be. One explanation for is that as
11. we get older we accumulate of generic memories of events such as
12. Christmas and holidays. Such a regular events may create the
13. impression of time is passing more quickly. Another explanation
14. is that we perceive time in relation to our own age - when you
15. are four, a year is a quarter of your life, but it's a fortieth for a 40-year-old.

III. GRAMMAR

A. Complete these sentences with the missing prepositions

1. Most musicians spend their lives striving......................perfection.
2. They are hardly ever completely satisfied......................a performance.
3. Often it is a teacher they had as a child that has had an enormous influence .... their career.
4. Even when the reviews in the newspaper are very positive they tend not to be convinced .... them.
5. An orchestra's programme is usually dictated ....public tastes and the conductor's preferences.
6. According......................some experts musical ability is actually determined by a gene.
7. Withdrawal......................government funding meant the South African National Orchestra had to disband.
8. There had been a gradual reduction......................the number of people attending their concerts.
9. This lead......................the criticism that the music they played was no longer relevant to today's South Africans.
10. Non-musicians are often surprised to discover that orchestra members do not always have very much respect......................conductors.

B. Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form.

Millions of years ago, trees from now(1)...........................(vanish) forests produced a sticky substance that slowly (2)...........................(harden) into sparkling rocks. Often, the (3)...............................(harden) sap would drip onto an unlucky grasshopper or beetle, (4)..................................(encase) it in a premature tomb. Today, a piece of amber with such content is worth thousands of dollars. However, not long ago, miners tossed out these pieces, believing them (5)..................................(flaw) and worthless. The preservation of creatures in amber is (6)................................(amaze). Scientists are able to cut the amber and expose the actual structures of a prehistoric creature's muscles, eyes, jaws and nervous systems. Although amber supplies (7)...............................(decline) in some areas of the world, it is doubtful that the supplies (8)........................... (deplete) any time soon. New deposits always (9)...................(discover), (10).................. (guarantee) a rich link to the past.

IV. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion. .

What is meant by the term *economic resources?* In general, these are all the natural, man-made, and human resources that go into the production of goods and services. This obviously covers a lot of ground: factories and farms, tools and machines, transportation and communication facilities, all types of natural resources, and labor. Economic resources can be broken down into two general categories: property resources - land and capital - and human resources - labor and entrepreneurial skills.

What do economists mean by *land?* Much more than the non-economist. Land refers to all natural resources that are usable in the production process: arable land, forests, mineral and oil deposits, and so on. What about *capital?* Capital goods are all the man-made aids to producing, storing, transporting, and distributing goods and services. Capital goods differ from consumer goods in that the latter satisfy wants directly, while the former do so indirectly by facilitating the production of consumer goods. It should be noted that *capital* as defined here does not refer to money. Money, as such, produces nothing.

The term *labor* refers to the physical and mental talents of humans used to produce goods or services (with the exception of a certain set of human talents, entrepreneurial skills, which will be considered separately because of their special significance). Thus the services of a factory worker or an office worker, a ballet dancer or an astronaut all fall under the general heading of labor.

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?

A. To explain the concept of labor.

B. To criticize certain uses of capital.
C. To contrast capital goods and consumer goods.
D. To define economic resources.

2. In the second sentence of paragraph 1, the author uses the expression "This obviously covers a lot of ground ..." to indicate that
   A. the factories and farms discussed in the passage are very large.
   B. economic resources will be discussed in great depth.
   C. the topic of economic resources is a broad one.
   D. land is an important concept in economics.
3. When non-economists use the term "land", its definition
   A. is much more general than when economists use it.
   B. is much more restrictive than when economists use it.
   C. changes from place to place.
   D. includes all types of natural resources.
4. Which of the following could be considered a capital good as defined in the passage?
   A. A railroad B. Money C. A coal deposit D. Human skills
5. The skills of the following could be considered examples of labor, as defined in the passage EXCEPT
   A. artists and scientists.
   B. workers who produce services, not goods.
   C. office workers.
   D. entrepreneurs.

B. Read the following article and choose which of the paragraphs below fit into the numbered gaps. There is one extra paragraph which does not fit in any of the gap.

A. In addition to these, the forensic report on the body identified two further injuries, each of which on its own would probably have been fatal. The head had been hit hard enough to send splinters of skull deep into the brain and the man had also received a heavy blow in the centre of his back, breaking a rib.

B. But for what possible reason might these individuals end up in the bogs in the first place? The Danish archaeologist P. V. Glob, in a popular book entitled *The Bog People* explored the notion of a bog religion. He noticed that while bog bodies ranged from several thousands of years old to almost modern, many seemed to originate from just a few centuries either side of the birth of Christ.

C. It came to be realised that his clothes actually provide a unique insight into bronze-age European dress. First, he was wrapped in an undergarment of coarsely-woven wool with an embroidered hem that hung to his knees. Then, over this he wore a skin cape, threaded close around his neck.

D. Today, he still feels deep affection for the man whose remains he saved then; he often talks of feeling 'protective', as if the deceased were a son, or a lost brother. It was unclear at first but it soon became obvious to Turner that he had stumbled on an extremely rare and important find.

E. This, however, is just one strand of a huge debate raging in the archaeological world and, unfortunately, opportunities to resolve the issues with new finds and modern analyses are fading rapidly. Peat cutting exposed the bodies. But now industrial peat quarrying and our huge appetite for garden peat compost has all but removed the bogs.

F. In order to begin one's investigation into this weird world of bog bodies, it is important to realise that while skin, hair, nails and internal organs can be exceptionally well preserved, bones are soft and pliable, and may not even survive. It is the leathery, tanned skin that keeps things together. A good bog body is literally a bag of bones and flesh.

G. Many things came of this work. A concentration of certain minerals on Lindow Man's skin suggested he had been painted green or blue, and further research indicated that this might have been what Caesar was referring to in a famous passage about painted Britons. The contents of his stomach were well-preserved. And it appears that they consisted largely of a chapati-like bread made from two varieties of wheat and barley.

* * *

It was just a flap of skin hanging out of the peat. It was soft and wrinkled but unmistakably human skin. It had actually come to light when one of the workers employed in cutting the peat (used in domestic gardens) had thrown what looked like a piece of wood on to the ground. As the muck bounced off it, the wood was revealed to be the lower part of a human leg with a foot attached. Rick Turner, the county archaeologist was called and spent the next morning searching in the bog.

What Rick Turner was to unearth following the discovery of that stray human leg would become known as Lindow Man, alias Pete Marsh, the almost complete remains of someone estimated to have died nearly 2,000 years ago. The find would change Turner's life. His name would be associated permanently with one of the best-known archaeological finds in Britain.

(1)...

In the end, it was not just Turner but more than 50 scientific specialists who contributed to the British Museum's first substantial report on Lindow Man. And while "Pete Marsh" excited the press and television (more than ten million viewers watched the first of two BBC programmes on the find), he gripped academics too. He was at the centre of the type of multi-disciplinary project that has come to characterise the best of modern archaeology.

(2)...

Hi-tech scientific analysis of the remnants of this last meal indicated it had been heated briefly to 200-250 degree Celsius - too hot for an oven but achievable on a griddle. He was a healthy, well built man about 5'6" tall, aged 25, with good teeth and fingernails. His short beard and moustache had been trimmed with scissors. He was naked except for a fox fur armband worn just above his right elbow.

And his mode of death was, to say the least, curious. The first thing to be noticed was a hole in the top of his head. And when his chin was gingerly lifted away from his chest, a neat cut in his throat was revealed.

(3)...

In 1984, Lindow Man was thought to be the first bog body found in Britain. But it was well known that there were many such remains elsewhere in Europe. The new British find, and the large scientific project that grew up around it, inspired archaeologists to take a fresh look at these remarkable discoveries, of which nearly 2,000 have now been catalogued. Who were all these people? How did they get into the bogs, and why are they preserved so well?

(4)...

It used to be thought that the key to preservation was peat bog water. The natural acidity dissolves the minerals in bones, leaving only the soft tissues. With no oxygen, on the other hand, corrupting bacteria cannot act. Recent research has revealed another and more important factor, the ubiquitous peat-building Sphagnum moss. This plant releases a chemical called sphagnan, which both immobilises bacteria and tans the bodies.

(5)...

He noted as well that the Celts of northern Europe were said to drown deserters, cowards etc. in swamps. To them, human sacrifice was a common punishment. Many of the best preserved bog bodies, it seems, were spring sacrifices of such people to the Mother Goddess.

(6)...

With the loss of unique environments and ecosystems go the loss of the archaeology, and of the bogs as repositories of myth and mystery. Unfortunately, an appreciation of this will increasingly have to depend on books and museums. Unless the government can move rapidly to rein in the exploitation, the bogs themselves will be but part of the myth. Who then are the bog murderers?

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. *Read the following text and circle which word best fits each blank.*

The coolest kids in Europe share a single (1).........................: they want to get married, have children and live happily ever after. They know it means (2).........................their children first and sticking with their spouses even if they (3).........................out of love. This news comes from the report of a new study that (4) ....out to find the answer to the modern riddle: What will today's (5).........................really, really want tomorrow?

Poignantly, one of the clearest answers is that they want to have happy families. Even in the most (6) ....countries there was condemnation for divorce, demands that parents should keep their marriage (7)........................., and admiration for stable couples.

It appears that among the middle classes, the quality of our children's lives has suffered .from the (8) ....on parents in high-stress professions. In the days when the concept of 'quality time' first (9)......................., I remember seeing a TV producer on (10)......................... dial home on her mobile phone to read her son a (11).........................story. This is just not good enough.

Quality time cannot be time-(12) .... Children need unconditional time in the same (13) ....that they need unconditional love. This study found a generation that had given up trying to (14) .... its parents' attention but was (15) ....to do better by its own children.

1. A. drive B. eagerness C. ambition D. yearning

2. A. putting B. keeping C. having D. wanting
3. A. drop B. fall C. slip D. jump
4. A. made B. aimed C. looked D. set
5. A. youth B. young C. juniors D. juveniles
6. A. loose B. relaxed C. generous D. liberal
7. A. oaths B. vows C. pledges D. promises
8. A. pressures B. weights C. burdens D. loads
9. A. proceeded B. revealed C. emerged D. rose
10. A. site B. place C. situation D. location
11. A. bedtime B. goodnight C. pyjama D. dream
12. A. organised B. managed C. controlled D. disciplined
13. A. system B. respect C. way D. method
14. A. have B. make C. get D. take
15. A. determined B. firm C. persistent D. stubborn

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

We live surrounded by objects and systems that we (1).......................... for granted,(2)......................... which profoundly (3).........................the way we behave, think, work, play, and in general lead our (4)......................... . Look, for example, at the place in (5)......................... you are reading this now, and see how much of (6).......................... surrounds you is understandable, how much of it you could (7)......................... build yourself or repair if it (8)......................... cease to function. When we start the car or (9).................... the button in the elevator, or buy food in the supermarket, we (10)...................... no thought to the complex devices or systems that, (11) .... the car move, or the elevator rise, or the food appear on the shelves. (12)................... this century we have become increasingly(13)...................... on the products of technology. They have already changed our lives: at the simplest (14)......................, the availability of transport (15)........................ made us physically less fit than our (16)....................... . Many people are alive only because they have been given immunity to (17) .... through drugs. The vast (18).........................of the world's population relies (19)........................ the ability of technology to provide and transport food. We are (20)......................... to feed or clothe or keep ourselves warm without technology.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. What exactly am I supposed to have done wrong?
.... STAND
2. Good colour sense is instinctive for some peole.
.... COMES
3. Don't ask him about the accident, he's upset already.
.... STATE
4. Everyone's saying the government is about to resign.
.... RUMOURED
5. The senior students believe that they are old enough to choose which classes to attend.
.... REGARD
6. Since the company's methods were exposed in a newspaper, people have lost their good opinion of it.
.... DISREPUTE
7. What really depresses me is this continual wet weather.
.... GETS
8. We missed the bus because we had overslept.
....CONSEQUENCE
9. She passed the word around that she was looking for a flat.
.... KNOWN
10. They continued to suggest that I was lying.
.... PERSISTED

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. Julia soon calmed down and explained her problem.
Julia soon pulled.. .
2. He warned them against using the mountain road.
'I wouldn't.. .'
3. Edward eventually organsied himself and started work.
Edward eventually got his.. .
4. I can't imagine myself ever singing in public.
I would.. .
5. There had been allegations og drug-taking by members of the team.
There had been allegations og drug-taking by members of the team.
It.. .

6. As I listened to the music on repeated occasions, my request for the composer increased.
The more.. .

7. This device has the capacity to detect protential engine failure.
It ....

8. If ever a student dared to ask a question, the professor would sigh wearily.
In the.. .

9. In spite of her initial reluctance to take the job, she's got on very well.
Reluctant.. .

10. Why not try hang-gliding – It's really great!
Why not have... .

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (at least 200 words) about the following topic:
What are the advantages and disadvantages of private tutoring?

PHẦN III
ĐÁP ÁN

PHẦN I
NGỮ PHÁP

I. IDIOMS & EXPRESSIONS

1. She has always got on/ along (well) with the children.
2. At first I was a bit in awe of the new computer.
3. - It would be/is a waste of time phoning/to phone Caroline - she's away.
   - Don't waste your time phoning Caroline - she's away.
4. - William (decided that he) was not cut out to be an actor.
   - William (decided that he) was not cut out for being an actor.
5. - There's no point in trying to get Tim to lend you his car.
   - There's no point in trying to borrow Tim's car.
6. I have every intention of finding out who is responsible for the graffiti.
7. I only called the police as a last resort.
8. Women in this factory work on the same terms as men.
9. I doubt if he'll telephone this late at night.
10. I took it for granted that you would ask me for a reference.
11. - Any correspondence from the London office must take priority over other matters.
    - Any correspondence from the London office must be given priority over other matters.
12. A quiet holiday would do you good.
13. I made an offer for the premises next door with a view to expanding my shop.
14. - Jenny wasn't in the mood to go to a party.
    - Jenny was in no mood for going to a party.
15. The prisoner was recaptured as he made a dash for the gate.
16. Surely you took a risk in/by hitch-hiking all the way alone.
17. - Mrs. Scott prides herself on her cooking.
    - Mrs. Scott prides herself on being a good cook.
18. Gerald was always short of money until/before he married that rich businesswoman.
19. The president put/placed his chauffeur-driven car at my disposal.
20. Since the company's methods were exposed in a newspaper, it has fallen into disrepute.
21. - It is none of my business what Rachel does in her spare time.
    - It is no business of mine what Rachel does in her spare time.

II. PHRASAL VERBS

* Phrasal verbs with *COME*

1. came in for
2. come by
3. come round to
4. came into
5. came at
6. came out
7. came up with
8. came across
9. come about
10. came round
11. came down with
12. came across

* Phrasal verbs with *GET*

1. got round to
2. gets by
3. get out of
4. get on
5. got over
6. get through
7. gets me down
8. get round
9. getting at
10. get away with

* Phrasal verbs with *PUT*

1. put ... off
2. put forward
3. put ... down
4. put up with
5. put ... out
6. put ... off
7. put across
8. put ... up
9. put ... about
10. putting ... on

* Phrasal verbs with *SET*

1. set in
2. set out
3. set ... on
4. set about
5. set off
6. set to
7. set ... off
8. set up
9. set off
10. set out

* Phrasal verbs with *TAKE*

1. took up
2. take ... in
3. taken over
4. takes off
5. taken up
6. take after
7. take ... in
8. take on
9. took to
10. take ... up
11. take out
12. taken in

III. UNREAL TENSES AND SUBJUNCTIVES

A.Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. would stop
2. didn't turn on
3. I paid you back
4. you don't/won't
5. had gone
6. essential that
7. started
8. made
9. was
10. not to

B. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Do you ever wish you had gone/been to university?
2. It's time I was leaving.
3. I'd prefer beer to wine.
4. Jack acts as if he knew all the answers.
5. I wish I could go with you to the opera.
6. It's a pity I sold that old painting.
7. I'd rather you didn't stay long.
8. The management insisted that we wear dark suits.
9. I wish you wouldn't complain all the time.
10. I'd rather not go to the meeting.

C. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I wish I could fly.
2. I'd rather you hadn't told me that.
3. Everyone regretted not listening/ not having listened more carefully to the lecture.
4. I wish I didn't have to work late tonight.
5. Would you rather I left?
6. I wish you would lend me your car./ I wish you let me borrow your car.
7. It's important that we (should) discuss this again.
8. I wish you hadn't been driving so fast.
9. Long live the President!
10. Jack would rather I didn't say anything about the missing money.

IV. PAST MODAL AUXILIARIES

A.Choose the most suitable words underlined

1. can't have been
2. might have given
3. had to see
4. might have lost
5. would have been
6. could have been
7. should have bought
8. wouldn't
9. could have helped
10. shouldn't have gone

B.Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. might/could have
2. wouldn't
3. could have
4. shouldn't have
5. have to
6. should have
7. can't have
8. must have
9. couldn't have had
10. might have

C.Rewrite each sentence so that it contains a modal auxiliary and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. The police wouldn't do anything about my noisy neighbours.
2. Jean's boss couldn't have been kinder.
3. You might have backed me up!
4. We needn't have worried so much!
5. The cat can't have opened the fridge!
6. George was able to ride a bicycle when he was five.
7. I couldn't go to the party because it was snowing hard.
8. Helen could have given us a lift.
9. The last person to leave might not have locked the door.
10. We didn't have to wear school uniform at my school.

V. VERBS FOLLOWING BY –*ING* OR *INFINITIVE*

A. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning says the same.

1. They made me study hard when I was at school.
2. Taking the job will mean moving to Paris.
3. I appreciate your giving me a lift.
4. Why don't you try using honey instead of sugar.
5. I don't mind looking after the baby for you.
6. I demand to see the manager.
7. Sally encouraged Jack to apply for the job.
8. Do you happen to know where the Hilton Hotel is?
9. You are not allowed to park here.
10. Pauline offered to carry John's bag.

B. Put one suitable word in each space

1. do 2. dare 3. considered
4. grew/got 5. intend 6. laughing
7. arranged 8. seems/means 9. longing
10. face

C. Rewrite each sentence so that it included the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I regret not going to university.
2. Winning the football pools enabled us to buy a new car.
3. He risks missing the plane if he waits.
4. This clue led me to believe you were the murderer.
5. Do I have to pay extra to use the hotel swimming pool?
6. This appears to be the right street.
7. Jean managed to finish all her work on time.
8. They invited me to stay with them in Florida.
9. It's no use calling him, his phone is out of order.
10. All students are required to leave a cash deposit.

D. Put one suitable word in each space

1. hopes 2. face 3. denied
4. bribed/ persuaded 5. notice/ see 6. agreed
7. trying 8. advise 9. remember/ recall
10. like

E. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning says the same.

1. - I wish to complain about my room.
   - I wish to make a complaint about my room.
2. Don't waste time copying out your work again.
3. I dare you to ask David to come with you to the party.
4. Brenda can't stand staying in expensive hotels.
5. Martin begged us not to leave him on his own.
6. Working for this company involves travelling a lot.
7. Loe resents being treated like a child.

8. Don't put off going to the dentist's any longer.
9. They revolved to bring the matter up at the next meeting.
10. The police were instructed not to use unnecessary force.

F. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. meant to tell you 2. can't write
3. hope to 4. will mean
5. you feel like 6. happened
7. said to 8. keep
9. How can you 10. offered to help

VI. ARTICLES

A. In each space put "a/an" or "the" or leave the space blank

1. the 2. a 3. the 4. – 5. the
6. The 7. the 8. – 9. a 10. the
11. – 12. the 13. the 14. – 15. –
16. the 17. the 18. – 19. the 20. the
21. – 22. the 23. – 24. a/ - 25. the
26. a 27. the 28. the 29. a 30. –

B. Correct the errors in these sentences.

1. It's not first-class accommodation unless it has a private bathroom.
2. On this record the twins play a piano duet.
3. Halfway through the meal we realised what the waiter had said.
4. If a/- Mrs. Hillier phones, say I'm away on a trip.
5. There is wonderful scenery in the eastern part of Turkey.
6. The cocker spaniel is one of the most popular pet dogs.
7. There is going to be fog and cold weather all next week.
8. Burglaries are definitely on the increase.
9. I spent a very interesting holiday at Lake Coniston in England.
10. We are against war in general, so of course we are against a war like this between a superpower and a developing country.

C. Choose the most suitable word underlined. A dash (-) means that no article is needed.

1. the, the 2. -, a 3. the, - 4. a, a 5. a,-, the
6. the, -, an 7. The, - 8. The, the 9. the, the 10. the, -

D. In each space put a/ an or the, or leave the space blank.

1. -, the 2. the, a, a, a 3. a, - 4. The, -
5. -, the, the, the/ -, the 6. the, the 7. the/ -, - 8. a, a, the
9. The, the 10. The, the, the

E. In each space put a/ an or the, or leave the space blank.

1. -, - 2. the, the 3. -, - 4. the, the, a 5. a, -
6. the, a, -, the 7. The, a, - 8. a, the 9. the, a, a 10. the, a

F. Correct the errors in these sentences.

1. The time you spend on a relaxing pastime is good for you.
2. Don't you work in the record shop in the High Street?
3. A/ the new campaign against smoking is directed at young women.
4. The leader of the team is usually called the captain.
5. Half the time I get a phone call it's a/ the wrong number.

6. I saw a brilliant rock band perform at the Isle of Wight rock festival.
7. Do you know what difference there is between a stoat and a weasel?
8. At half-time both teams seemed in difficulty.
9. An earthquake could easily damage the Channel Tunnel.
10. The painting I like best is the one not for sale.

G. In each space put a/ an or the, or leave the space blank.

1. the, the, the 2. -, the 3. -, a, a 4. a, - 5. -, the, the
6. a, *The* 7. the, the 8. -, the 9. an, the 10. -, the, the.

VII. VERBS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

A. Choose the most suitable word underlined

1. the matter with him 2. cater for 3. on Harry
4. to having to cancel 5. in 6. of
7. from 8. to 9. with
10.on

B. Complete each sentence with one suitable preposition

1. to 2. with 3. against 4. from 5. at
6. for 7. with 8. about 9. with 10. from
11. with 12. for 13. to 14. from 15. in
16. with 17. on 18. to 19. with 20. to
21. about 22. with 23. from 24. for 25. about
26. from 27. at 28. with 29. in 30. to

C. Put one word in each space. Each word is a form of a verb listed at the beginning of this unit.

1. appeal 2. succeeded 3. resort 4. accounted 5. confronted
6. apply 7. prides 8. distracted 9. apologise 10. paid

D. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Peter always confides in me
2. Mary's new novel is based on a true story.
3. I don't understand what this phrase refers to.
4. The bus was crowded/ packed with people.
5. I dreamt about you last night.
6. Danny was expelled from school for bad behaviour.
7. This house reminds me of home.
8. Tina translated the book from French into Spanish.
9. I associate Christmas with roast turkey.
10. I think you would benefit from a rest.
11. Faced with the crisis, Tony panics./ Tony panics when faced with a crisis.
12. I derive a lot of pleasure from collecting stamps.
13. The arrested man did not answer to the description of the wanted man.
14. The lawyer was acquainted with the facts of the case.
15. The storm resulted in the deaths of over fifty people.
16. All the soldiers have been provided with winter equipment.
17. The real truth can only be guessed at.
18. You haven't accounted exactly for the disappearance of the money.
19. This (saying) is attributed to one of our philosophers.

20. Brian is well able to care for the sick.

E. Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D
6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B

VIII. PREPOSITIONS FOLLOWING ADJECTIVES, AND IN PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

A. Choose the most suitable word underlined

1. for 2. by 3. at 4. under 5. on
6. of 7. for 8. to 9. at 10. by

B. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Please send the letter without delay.
2. You have to pay two months' rent in advance before you move in.
3. We are on very good terms with our next-door neighbours.
4. Pauline is in great demand as an after-dinner speaker.
5. I picked up the wrong suitcase at the airport by mistake.
6. The whole team was in good spirits.
7. I was conscious of having said something wrong.
8. You are out of luck today, I'm afraid.
9. There is no access to the village in winter because of the snow.
10. I don't want to quarrel with you.
11. I think this word is derived from ancient Greek.
12. I like to spend a lot of time out of doors.
13. I don't think you are in earness about helping me.
14. Paul went to see the bank manager with a view to getting a loan.
15. This miserable weather is beyond a joke!
16. The band's tour is in the balance.
17. I wish I had the solution to this problem.
18. The station is within easy walking distance of the hotel.
19. Karen received a medal in recognition of her services.
20. You are liable for your son's debts as he is under age.

C. Put one suitable preposition in each space.

1. for 2. with 3. in 4. under 5. to
6. for 7. with 8. to 9. in 10. with

D. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Ivan broke the record at the third attempt.
2. In all probability the meeting will be cancelled.
3. Under the circumstances, we won't press charges.
4. In time you will be able to walk quite normally.
5. For the time being/ For the present, the students are living in a caravan.
6. In one way or another I intend to discover the truth.
7. Under the cover of darkness, the soldiers entered the castle.
8. On behalf of my colleagues, I would like to thank you.
9. I was under the impression that you had accepted.
10. With the exception of Sally, everyone was exhausted

E. Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B
6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C

F. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. collaboration with 2. without a 3. favour of 4. approval
5. commensurate 6. focus 7. under repair 8. in response
9. purpose 10. on a temporary

* * *

PHẦN II
PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

I. Phonetics

A.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

B.

6. telepathy 7. hermaphrodite 8. honorary 9. requiem 10. sibilant

II. Vocabulary

A.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D
6. C 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. A
11. C 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. D
16. D 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. A

B.

1. disheartened 2. eyeful 3. over-expenditure
4. editorial 5. inadequate 6. mountainous
7. questionable 8. inferiority 9. laughter
10. young

C.

1. a 2. √ 3. had 4. really 5. all
6. √ 7. on 8. these 9. √ 10. all
11. been 12. which 13. √ 14. quite 15. warm
16. very

III. Grammar

A.

1. with 2. in 3. to 4. of 5. in
6. under 7. of 8. for 9. for 10. within

B.

1. will be doing 2. will be 3. ask 4. belong
5. died 6. have met 7. love 8.has visited
9. suffered 10. borrowed 11. was not working 12. got
13. have worked/have been working
14. went 15. are thinking 16. have always wanted 17.performed
18. has been 19. was 20. owns

IV. Reading

A.

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. B

B.

1. E 2. F 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. G

V. Use of English

A.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D
6. D 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. A
11. D 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. C

B.

1. every/ each 2. as 3. in 4. but/though/yet
5. to 6. by 7. are 8. for/at
9. all 10. by 11. them 12. needs/requires
13. where 14. What 15. own/personal

C.

1. The police caught the thieves red - handed.
2. They arrived at their destination safe and sound.
3. Someone has run off with my jewellery!
4. I've never set eyes on her before.
5. His chances of being picked for the Olympic swimming team are slim/poor.
6. He bears little/hardly any resemblance to his brother.
7. Andrew makes no pretence/ doesn't make any pretence to/of having a lot of musical talent.
8. It was a stroke of luck that we found somewhere to park so quickly. / Finding somewhere to park so quickly was a stroke of luck.
9. I wonder what has become of Harry, I haven't seen him for years.
10. This is the subject (that) Jack and I don't see eye to eye on./ Jack and I don't see eye to eye on this subject.

D.

1. The exhibition has not been so well attended this year.
2. The excuse for the declaration of war was the defence of their territorial rights.
3. She always gives me a cup of coffee when I visit her flat.
4. It's just the question / matter of waiting long enough to get what we want.
5. Precious little useful information is given in the brochure.
6. It was something of a relief to Trudy when she found out the truth./ It was something of a relief to Trudy to find out the truth.
7. The sheer expense/cost of the idea (was what) put me off it.
8. This state of affairs shouldn't be allowed to get worse (by the government.)
9. His reaction came as a shock to us all/ to all of us.
10. If you put yourself in my place/position/situation, you'd feel the same.

VI. Composition

Sample

Most people love the advantages of city life, but big cities also have their serious problems.

There are many advantages of living in a big city. Big cities offer many of the good things in life. For example, people can buy all kinds of things at supermarkets or big stores, dine out in exclusive restaurants, and go to first-class theatres and cinemas. Big cities provide excellent transport facilities. Finally, the fact that prestigious universities, colleges, schools and modern factories are concentrated in big cities means that people have more educational and employment opportunities.

However, city life also has its disadvantages. In big cities the flow of people and traffic goes on unceasingly, and the noise never stops. During the rush hours streets are crowded with traffic; buses are intolerably full. Motor vehicle exhaust along with industrial activity pollutes the atmosphere, covering the cities and hiding the sun. Moreover, since the world population is fast becoming urban, there is an increasing demand for accommodation, and the cost of living in big cities, in general, is very high. However, in spite of all these disadvantages, people are in favour of living in big cities, and they believe there will be a better environment to live in and to work in the future.

PRACTICE TEST 2

I. Phonetics

A.

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B

B.

6. although 7. comfortable 8. altigraph 9. dactylogram 10. caesura

II. Vocabulary

A.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B
6. A 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. B
11. C 12. A 13. A 14. D 15. C
16. C 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. D

B.

1. infancy 2. institutions 3. exclusively 4. insight
5. disappearing6. commitment 7. inaccessible 8. loneliness
9. immersion 10. undeniably

C.

1. √ 2. rubbish. The 3. √
4. clever," said 5. it's 6. √
7. we think we 8. √ 9. physics
10. technologies, suggest 11. orbiting 12. tortoises. Only
13. may be

III. Grammar

A.

1. away 2. off 3. up 4. down
5. off 6. on 7. out 8. off
9. off 10. off

B.

1. was revealed 2. are employed
3. is being transferred 4. were we not informed
5. were only told 6. started
7. are affected 8. are they going to keep up their mortgage payments
9. knew 10. was asked 11. was being done
12. had been made/ have been made 13. have been offered
14. has been made 15. was questioned 16. had not been told
17. had been promised 18. had been decided 19. has been asked
20. would be sent

IV. Reading

A.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B

B.

1. G 2. B 3. F 4. E 5. D
6. C 7. A

V. Use of English

A.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C
6. A 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C
11. D 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. D

B.

1. drawing 2. somebody/people 3. word 4. expense
5. number 6. usual/normal 7. public 8. put/place
9. take/buy 10. bring 11. pass/spread 12. go
13. carry 14. appear/talk/advertise
15. organise/arrange 16. content/satisfied 17. leave 18. add
19. appealing 20. where

C.

1. Dickens died without | finishing his
having finished.
being able to finish |
last novel.
2. The kidnappers let all the hostages go/leave yesterday.
3. It came as a shock/ surprise to hear that he had failed his driving test.
4. He expressed (his) disapproval of people who smoked.
5. In all probability he will come/ is coming.
There is a high/distinct/strong probability that he will come/ of his coming.
6. Be sure not to leave without saying goodbye to your grandmother.
7. I do not approve of that sort of behaviour.
8. The students did not take to their new lecturer.
9. There hasn't been a political scandal like this since the 1950s.

10. They do not let women into the inner temple.

D.

1. He shouldn't have been so savagely criticised for his efforts to find a solution.
2. There has been a huge/dramatic increase in the number of road accidents in recent months.
3. If she hadn't received so much support from social workers, she wouldn't be leading (such) a normal life now.
4. Not until the correct documents are/ have been received will the work permit be issued.
5. Didn't it occur to you that he was only pretending?
6. The work was to have been completed (by the end of) last week.
7. It won't be long before they find out what's she's been doing.
8. Ice-cream can now be bought all/throughout the summer in/from most newsagents.
9. Provided you give me plenty of warning I'll willingly baby-sit for you.
10. The older he grows/got, the more forgetful he became.

VI. Composition

Sample

With the development of modern industry, more and more people are flowing into big cities. Accordingly, the housing problem in big cities is becoming more and more serious.

People have offered many solutions to this problem. I think building satellite cities in the suburbs is more practical. The fresh air and beautiful scenery in the suburbs will be appealing to the city citizens, who suffer from air pollution, noises, etc. in the overcrowded city. With more people leaving the city, more space will be available for those remaining. The housing problem in big cities will thus be solved.

In the meantime, I'm against the idea of utilizing the underground space to solve the problem. We can imagine how uncomfortable it will be to live under the ground, having to probe in the dark. The air there will be very stuff and the cost of building underground houses will be tremendous.

In brief, building satellite cities can not only improve the housing condition in big cities, but also provide a much better living environment. But the housing problem is very complicated. Perhaps people can hardly rely on only one way to solve the problem completely.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 3

I. Phonetics

A.

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A

B.

6. pharmaceutical 7. arithmetic 8. mysterious
9. infantryman 10. kaleidoscope

II. Vocabulary

A.

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C
6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A
11. A 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. A
16. A 17..C 18. B 19. B 20. A

B.

1. shyness 2. annoying 3. forgetful 4. unforgetable
5. unexpectedly; appointment 6. popularity 7. savings
8. harmful 9. outlook 10. conclusion

C.

1. to 2.√ 3. of 4. been 5. as
6. to 7. did 8. from 9. to 10. √
11. it 12. was 13. √ 14. it 15. for

III. Grammar

A.

1. into 2. on 3. from 4. with 5. into
6. on 7. out of 8. into 9. of 10. on

B.

1. are 2. seems
3. are 4. sees
5. has been trying 6. has done/ has been doing
7. developed/ has developed 8. is
9. has put/ puts 10. has had
11. came 12. had never flown
13. had had 14. took
15. never worried 16. announced
17. were going 18. had/had had
19. had tried/ tried 20. overcame
21. managed

IV. Reading

A.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A

B.

1. C 2. F 3. D 4. G 5. E 6. A

V. Use of English

A.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B
6. C 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. C
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. D

B.

1. by 2. being
3. according 4. to
5. others 6. up
7. bit/little/lot 8. just/much/rather
9. latter/adolescent/ teenager 10. who
11. had 12. same

13. be/pose/present/become/cause   14. when/where
15. over   16. a
17. looks/searches/seeks/longs   18. which
19. reached   20. not

C.

1. We must avoid adverse publicity at all costs.
2. I've never set eyes on her before.
3. His chances of being picked for the Olympic swimming team are slim/poor.
4. I know I can bring Dave round to my way of thinking on this matter.
5. He bears little/hardly any resemblance to his brother.
6. We wouldn't want to impose any restrictions on the freedom of the students.
7. The meaning of a 'freebie' suddenly dawned on me.
   It suddenly dawned on me what the meaning of a "freebie" was.
8. I did not want to visit Moscow without learning/ having learned Russian.
9. I did not notice it was formal dress until it was too late.
   It was not until it was too late that I noticed it was formal dress.
   Not until it was too late did I notice it was formal dress.
10. Don't make a mountain out of a molehill.

D.

1. The house was too badly damaged to be repaired.
2. "You can hardly expect me to agree to your request."
3. Imagine my exasperation when the appointment was cancelled once again.
   Imagine how exasperated I was/felt when the appointment was cancelled once again.
4. It will take you at least twenty minutes to reach the station.
5. I had my car resprayed at the garage last Saturday.
6. Not a great deal/amount of damage was done/caused to my car (in/by the collision.)
7. What conclusions have you draw from/ as a result of/ because of this experience?
   What conclusions have you come to as a result of/ because of this experience?
8. I whiled away the time by looking through some magazines.
9. He let it be known that he disapproved of the behaviour of some of his supporters.
10. The very thought of his face at that moment makes me laugh.

VI. Composition

Sample

Self-study is far more important than schooling. It runs from cradle to tomb; it covers a much wider range; it caters more directly to our needs. We learn in every possible way, and we also discover new ways for ourselves.

The discovery of new knowledge is most essential to mankind because it carries society forward. And it is mainly self study that enables us to do this. We may well ask: Who taught Edison to make over one thousand inventions? Wasn't it self-study?

In our times, though educational facilities are much better than those in the past, self-study remains as important as before. Many electronics experts are brilliant examples to us. People who are in the forefront of progress are always those self-taught.

PRACTICE TEST 4

I. Phonetics

A.

1. A   2. D   3. B   4. C   5. B

B.

6. courageous   7. pharmaceutical   8. impediment
9. realizable   10. interviewee

II. Vocabulary

A.

1. D   2. C   3. C   4. B   5. A
6. D   7. A   8. C   9. D   10. B
11. D   12. C   13. C   14. B   15. A
16. C   17. B   18. D   19. A   20. D

B.

1. defendant   2. control   3. original
4. construction   5. attend   6. prepared
7. out of   8. talents   9. lunch
10. in   11. accept   12. slowly
13. features   14. evidence   15. dismissed

C.

1. his   2. √   3. so   4. if
5. feel   6. for   7. this   8. which
9. √   10. something   11. The   12. such

III. Grammar

A.

1. at   2. of   3. of   4. to   5. After
6. to   7. under   8. of   9. up   10. for
11. up   12. in   13. in   14. from   15. by
16. of   17. under   18. for   19. to   20. beyond

B.

1. know   2. have been having
3. have been turning/have turned/are turning   4. involves
5. did hear/heard   6. holds
7. have turned up   8. was passing
9. thought   10. didn't believe
11. has already studied   12. has heard
13. find   14. stayed
15. found   16. race
17. is waiting   18. run
19. haven't eaten   20. were obviously enjoying

IV. Reading

A.

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. B

B.

1. B 2. H 3. G 4. E 5. A
6. F 7. C

V. Use of English

A.

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B
6. C 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. D
16. C 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. C

B.

1. cause
2. consists
3. which
4. body
5. processes
6. much
7. link/relationship/connection
8. goes/dates
9. agreement/consensus/evidence/proof
10. failure/inability
11. varies/differs
12. by
13. lead/contribute
14. point
15. salty
16. its
17. whereas/while
18. unknown/non-existent
19. although/while
20. within

C.

1. His sole topic/subject of conversation was the weather.
The weather was his sole topic/subject of conversation.
2. I had no regrets about/on/over leaving /having left the club in the end.
3. You are an idiot to refuse Richard's offer of a loan.
What an idiot you are to refuse Richard's offer of a loan.
4. It is the company's intention to replace this model.
It is the intention of the company to replace this model.
5. We are likely to hear a lot more about environmental pollution in the next few years.
It is likely that we shall/will hear a lot more about environmental pollution in the next few years
6. He dabbled in antiques, which made him a little extra money.
He made a little extra money as / because he dabbled in antiques.
7. The new manager is always picking on me (for everything that goes wrong.)
8. The car went for £1,500.
9. There is not much call for books on animal diseases in Outer Mongolia.
10. We shall discuss the recommendations in full at the next meeting.

D.

1. Despite his (superior) strength, Christopher was soon overpowered (by his attacker.)
Despite being stronger of the two Christopher was soon overpowered (by his attacker.)

2. Fancy seeing you here.
3. I have no intention of apologising to either of them.
4. Not until I left home did I realise how much my father meant to me.
5. Had it not been for the attendance/appearance of a famous film star, the party would not have been a success.
6. Try as hard as I might, I couldn't open the door.
7. Her performance made a considerable impression on the critics.
8. It's high time something was/were done about the city's traffic problem by the council.
9. Only later did I realise who he was.
10. There has been a considerable fall in the value of sterling in the past week.

VI. Composition

Sample

Being a good parent is not easy. As a matter of fact, perfect parents do not exist. From my point of view, the three most important qualities required to be a good parent are: being affectionate, knowing how to put limits and being respectful.

To begin with, a good parent must be loving. Children need to feel loved. They need their parents to kiss them, hug them, give them a pat on the back when they have done something right. It is vital for parents to show their love towards their children. If parents are cold and distant, children lose their self-steem, become insecure and feel good for nothing. Not only babies should be caressed, but also young children and even teenagers. It has been proved that those children who have not been kissed or caressed during their up-bringing later on develop some kind of psychological problems.

I also mentioned before that it is very important for a parent to put limits. Children need to be shown what is right and what is wrong. If their parents are too permissive and just let them do whatever they like, they run wild and later on find it very difficult to live as honest, good and hard-working people. A good parent, for his child's own good, should sometimes forbid him to go to certain places which he considers will not do him good. He should also give him advice and explain him the reason for his decision.

Another quality needed to be a good parent is being respectful. By this I mean that a good parent must listen to his child. He must try to understand his ideas and points of view, and always be ready to listen to his problems. If a parent is respectful he will never press his child when he is making an important decision, but he will let him choose for himself. Parents must always let children choose their own life.

In a nutshell, the three most important qualities needed to be a good parent are being loving, putting limits and being respectful. I personally believe it is very hard to be a good parent, as all people have a tendency to want their children to be like themselves without letting them develop their own personality. For their children's benefit, parents should try to develop these qualities as this is the best way of showing them their love.

PRACTICE TEST 5

I. Phonetics

A.

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B

B.

6. internship 7. interrupt 8. moustache
9. fraternal 10. European

II. Vocabulary

A.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B
6. C 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. C
11. C 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. B
16. A 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. C

B.

1. technological 2. anxieties 3. unquestionably 4. assumption
5. destructive 6. overwhelmingly 7. beings 8. pessimistically
9. imperfections 10. heights

C.

1. being 2. The 3. an 4. of 5. one
6. the 7. √ 8. had 9. √ 10. is
11. for 12. √ 13. being 14. of 15. is

III. Grammar

A.

1. in/in 2. against 3. Between 4. up 5. in
6. in 7. over 8. from 9. with 10. out of
11. Out of/out of 12. Out of/ into 13. before 14. on 15. without

Chú thích nghĩa:

1. Chớ nên thả mồi bắt bóng.
2. Chuyện đó giống như đập đầu vào tường/ Chuyện đó giống như húc đầu vào tường
3. Tình trạng tiến thoái lưỡng nan.
4. Thủ sẵn con át chủ bài/ Thủ sẵn con bài chờ lúc cần mới tung ra/ Có nước cờ bí mật.
5. Thực hiện cùng một lúc nhiều kế hoạch, đề án với hy vọng ít nhất có một sẽ thành công.
6. Bàn tay sắt bọc nhung.
7. Không nên than vãn chuyện đã rồi.
8. Bảo đảm đủ sống không bị túng thiếu.
9. Nhất cử lưỡng tiện.
10. Chuyện bé xé ra to.
11. Xa mặt cách lòng.
12. Tránh vỏ dưa lại gặp vỏ dừa.
13. Làm trái khoáy/ Làm chuyện ngược đời.
14. Đứng núi này mà trông núi nọ.
15. Không có lửa làm sao có khói.

B.

1. has been seen, was found 2. is being dilivered, has not been damaged
3. is sold, is fitted 4. have been working, is being redecorated
5. sank, have not been invited 6. has been announced, will now not be built
7. has been discovered, is thought 8. were received, was launched
9. was raised, has still not been reached
10. will be made, have been interviewed

IV. Reading

A.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B

B.

1. E 2. D 3. F 4. A 5. G 6. C

V. Use of English

A.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A
6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A
11. C 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. D

B.

1. whether 2. up 3. queue(s) 4. no/little
5. as/along/together 6. must 7. However 8. or/and
9. part 10. much 11. such 12. out
13. there 14. be 15. possible 16. Should
17. give 18. yourself 19. been 20. on

C.

1. The business is hardly breaking even at the moment.
2. Nowadays goods are often bought on credit.
3. The father urged his son not to drink anything alcoholic if he was going to drive home.
4. We always buy in bulk in order to make more profit.
5. The old woman pleaded with the intruder not to take her money as it was all that she had.
6. - You have no option concerning/with regard to/ as to/regarding about which hotel you stay at on this package holiday.
  - There is no option concerning/with regard to/ as to/regarding about which hotel you stay at on this package holiday.
7. She strikes me as (being) a very effective teacher.
It strikes me that she is a very effective teacher.
What strikes me about her is that she is a very effective teacher.
8. I'm not in the right mood for going to the party.
I'm in no mood to go/for going to the party.
9. There is no question of my changing my mind about resigning.
My changing my mind about resigning is out of question.
10. He made no reference to our previous conversation.

D.

1. Precious little useful information is given in the brochure.
2. Against all/everybody's/everyone's expectations, she lost.
3. Many's the time that I've made stupid mistakes like that.

4. It was something of a relief to Trudy wnen she found out the truth.
It was something of a relief to Trudy to find out the truth.
5. The sheer expense/cost was what put me off the idea.
6. I consulted two doctors, both of whom were confident of curing me.
7.The report (which was) written by the manager was long and ungrammatical.
8. The thing that amazes me is why no one checked the man's story.
9. But for Cathy's meanness, we'd have had a really good time.
10. The boys were clearly intent on making trouble when they entered the hotel.

VI. Composition

Sample

Everything has two sides to it. College students taking a part-time job is not an exception. It has advantages and disadvantages.

There are many advantages for a student to have a part-time job. For instance, it helps him to realise that no success comes from nothing. It enables him to be more independent. It also serves to build up his self-confidence. In a word, work will give the student an opportunity to know more of himself and of his personal value in society.

Of course, the disadvantages cannot be ignored. As it is well known, a person's energy is limited. As a student, his main task is to study. If he spends too much time on his part-time job, he may find it hard to get along. Not only may he fail in his part-time job, but he may even be unable to continue with his study.

Personally, I don't think we should encourage a student to take a part-time job or discourage him from doing so. It is up to each individual to decide. The most important thing is for him to keep a good balance, put his study on top of the list and assign an adequate amount of time to it.

PRACTICE TEST 6

I. Phonetics

A.
1. D 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. A

B.
6. liberator 7. trigonometry 8. thermometre
9. interviewee 10. inalienable

II. Vocabulary

A.
1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C
6. D 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D
11. B 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. D
16. C 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. D

B.
1. recognition 2. applications 3. identical 4. preoccupied
5. misunderstanding 6. beneficial 7. economical 8. swollen
9. uncompromising 10. resolution

C.
1. Europe. The 2. √ 3. decorated
4. particular, took 5. precious 6. improvement
7. as 'paste' 8. price 9. √
10. √ 11. French 12. of
13. √

III. Grammar

A.
1. for 2. to 3. of 4. by 5. on
6. for 7. to 8. by 9. on 10. of
11. by 12. of 13. for 14. to 15. by
16. on 17. for 18. to 19. of 20. on

B.
1. had spent 2. looking
3. had looked/ had been looking 4. hadn't been able
5. to find 6. had been busy
7. had been cooking 8. had prepared
9. had made 10. followed
11. had baked 12. had enjoyed
13. wasn't enjoying 14. had to
15. had lost 16. said
17. found 18. put
19. smiled 20. fished

IV. Reading

A.
1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D

B.
1. G 2. E 3. B 4. H 5. D
6. A 7. C

V. Use of English

A.
1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C
6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. B
11. A 12. D 13. C 14. D 15. C

B.
1. the 2. On 3. their
4. no 5. merest/barest/smallest 6. Whatever
7. least 8. purely 9. a
10. what 11. After 12. although/though
13. very 14. so 15. lost
16. even 17. whom 18. should
19. tiniest/smallest/slightest 20. Needless

C.

1. I'm getting used to staying/ having stayed on late at work.
2. She seems intent on making you stay in the building, does she?
3. The new regulations take effect from June 1st.
4. Making sacrifices in your personal life is part and parcel of being a film star.
5. There seems (to be) little likelihood that they'll make him resign./ of their making him resign./ of his having to resign.
6. Charles is bound to have bought them a lovely present for their wedding.
7. She has set her heart on (winning) the first prize.
8. Although I assured him to the contrary, he still believed that I had betrayed him.
9. She made very little to get to know the others on the course.
10. Our experiments cannot continue because of the serious problems we have come up against.

D.

1. The exhibition has not been so well attended this year.
2. It's not the job I'm interested in; it's the people.
3. The excuse for the declaration of war was the defend of their territorial rights
4. Johnny Brax is a careful driver on public roads but a terror on the racetrack.
5. According to our science correspondent, this new invention is the answer for many of our problems.
6. Julia soon pulled herself together and explained her problem.
7. 'I wouldn't use the mountain road if I were you.' He said/ warned
8. Edward eventually got his act together and started work.
9. I would never sing in public.
10, It have been alleged that members of the teams had taken/were taking/took drugs.

VI. Composition

Sample

By comparison with even the recent past, the choice of leisure activities on offer today is vast, so it is reasonable to find that some of these activities reflect the trends and fads of the day.

People have far more money and time than before to pursue their interests but the ever-increasing number of activities does not automatically guarantee continuity. In fact new hobbies come and go. For example, sports such as roller-blading lose their fascination after a few months. Similarly, although snow boarding has taken over from traditional skiing it is doubtful whether its popularity will last. Other things like electronic games go out of date almost as soon as you have bought them because the manufacturers promote the fact that only the latest version is worth having, and so ensure continued sales.

On the other hand, not everyone is a victim of fashion in this way and people of all ages and backgrounds may take up hobbies for social reasons. Traditional hobbies range from participation in active sports like tennis to old favourites such as chess and stamp collecting, and these continue to be popular. By joining a club, people can make friends and feel part of a group with whom they can share a common interest and leisure time. Where sport is concerned. most people know what they like and participate out of love of the game, rather than because it is currently fashionable.

I feel therefore, that while fashion may have an influence, particularly among the young, the majority of people enjoy their hobbies for their own sake.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 7

I. Phonetics

A.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C

B.

6. coincidence 7. contributory 8. picturesquely
9. metropolitan 10. inventory

II. Vocabulary

A.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. B
6. C 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. B
11. B 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. B
16. D 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. B

B.

1. acknowledge 2. disastrous 3. foreseeable 4. outspoken
5. requirements 6. upbringing 7. assumptions 8. commemorates
9. misconception 10. qualification

C.

1. have 2. yet 3. much 4. √
5. an 6. them 7. away 8. who
9. √ 10. that 11. been 12. it
13. so 14. out 15. √

III. Grammar

A.

1. to 2. of 3. for 4. between
5. as 6. between 7. from 8. to
9. for 10. on 11. about 12. of
13. to 14. on 15. with 16. at
17. beyond 18. to 19. in 20. in

B.

1. convincing, had seen 2. to discover, had lied
3. to be introduced 4. coming, wakes
5. shouldn't have told 6. having been told
7. left, had collected 8. retires, will have saved

9. came, didn't know, to turn, had had, wouldn't have been drowned
10. have been telephoning, haven't you finished

IV. Reading

A.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D

B.

1. C 2. F 3. A 4. E 5. G 6. D

V. Use of English

A.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C
6. A 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. D
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. A

B.

1. Never
2. such
3. This
4. may/might
5. neighbours
6. long
7. something
8. can/could/will
9. piece/item
10. than
11. that
12. end
13. like
14. audiences/viewers
15. one
16. They/People/Some/Audiences
17. aimed/targeted
18. tend/seem/appear
19. with
20. anywhere/wherever

C.

1. In her new job, Alison determined to make her mark from the start.
2. I felt at the back of my mind that something was wrong, but what was it?
3. She had flue, yet she still insisted on going out.
4. From where I was standing, I could see quite clearly what was happening.
5. When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.
6. The builders hope to have finished the renovations by/before the end of next week.
7. The police omitted to mention whether or not the suspects were armed.
8. Although we tried sending a message, there was no reply.
9. I don't remember finding this book.
10. The school rules must not be ignored./ are not to be ignored.

D.

1. He appears to be having difficulty finding someone to replace her.
2. I'm looking forward to the completion of the new theatre.
3. I regret not paying more/having paid so little attention to his warnings.
4. I've arranged for the tickets to be sent to us (by the travel agent) when they arrive.
5. I'm starting to have (a few) money problems.
6. Robert confessed to forgetting to turn on the alarm system.
7. She avoided having to repeat the course by taking extra night classes.
8. He denied being given/receiving money.
9. I am not used to having to work this hard.
10. The film was considered (by the censors) not to be suitable/to be unsuitable for young children.

VI. Composition

Sample

Unemployment and all its problems has become the major problem facing governments today. This is mainly due to the technological revolution and widespread use of computers in industry and business.

Many countries have already started tackling this problem and have successfully introduced programmes to combat this problem.

One such problem is job sharing, this has been successful in the U.K. Of course it doesn't suit everyone as naturally the pay is lower for fewer hours worked. However it is ideal for people who want to work part-time or gain experience in their field.

The European Community has provided funds to help governments finance programs for school leavers and graduates who are particularly affected by unemployment. These programs provide people with the valuable experience needed when looking for a job. The government encourages businesses to take on graduates or school leaver for a trial period of one year. During this time the government pays their salary from these E.E.C. funds and the graduate gains valuable experience. Many businesses welcome the opportunity to "try out" new employees first and indeed many choose to keep on the "trainees" if they prove to be successful.

Although governments are trying to create new jobs and set up training schemes many people feel that businesses could do more. For example businesses especially large companies should provide a slot for school leavers, graduates and older employees who feel "left on the shelf". They should provide them with on-the-job training and experience even if for a lower salary.

In conclusion we could say that by working hand in hand governments and businesses can help solve what is arguably the biggest social and political problem of all time.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 8

I. Phonetics

A.

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C

B.

6. heredity 7. impudent 8. preferentially
9. alternative 10. depositor

II. Vocabulary

A.

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D
6. A 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. B
11. A 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. A
16. B 17. A 18. B 19. D 20. C

B.

1. inaccessible 2. blameless 3. confidential 4. voluntary

5. acquisition 6. evasive 7. tried 8. commercialised
9. graceful 10. admission

C.

1. they 2. had 3. was 4. √ 5. goes
6. √7. a 8. to 9. √ 10. as 11. √
12. of 13. √ 14. very 15. up

III. Grammar

A.

1. with 2. to 3. for 4. in 5. at
6. under 7. on/upon 8. to 9. inside 10. in
11. as 12. to 13. with 14. with 15. on
16. at 17. on 18. in 19. in 20. in

B.

1. was reported; to have been caused
2. didn't come; have never seen; would have been
3. will have been studying 4. will have been killed
5. are always talking 6. will have finished
7. should have prepared 8. hadn't left
9. were talking; passed 10. will probably be living

IV. Reading

A.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A

B.

1. C 2.E 3.B 4.A 5. H
6.F 7. G

V. Use of English

A.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. C 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. D
11. D 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. C

B.

1. the 2. it 3. these 4. a
5. faced/confronted 6. that 7. might/could 8. there
9. a10. It 11. considers 12. this 13. it
14. It 15. play 16. for 17. those
18. this 19. market 20. launch

C.

1. She will be showered with congratulations if she wins.
She will have congratulations showered on her if she wins.
2. Is the city centre within walking distance of the hotel.

3. We agreed that we would take (it in) turns to do the washing-up.
4. Don't breathe a word of this to the boss.
Don't breathe a word to the boss about this.
5. I didn't take sides during their disagreement because I liked both of them.
6. The new musical has taken theatre audiences by storm.
7. I cannot make out his handwriting at all.
8. We cannot make any definite plans at this stage.
9. This new rehabilitation scheme is at a standstill.
10. If you wish to complain, you must do so in writing.

D.

1. The government's immigration policy has been under review for some time now.
2. They have been trying out / testing a new flu vaccine since the beginning of the year.
3. He is the most likely person to succeed in solving the problem.
4. He met Jane, who was later to become his wife, when he was at Cambridge.
5. I am beginning to get more and more annoyed by his behaviour.
6. Do you count Michael as (being) one of your best friends?
Do you count Michael among your best friends?
7. His reaction came as a shock to us all.
8. It is at Mr. Foster's request that I am writing this letter to you.
9. As far as payment is concerned, most major credit cards are acceptable.
10. If you put yourself in my place/position/situation, you'd feel the same.

VI. Composition

Sample

In times of high unemployment, employers need do very little to encourage their staff to work hard, but when job vacancies are scarce, they have to find effective ways of rewarding their staff in order to stop them from going elsewhere.

One obvious way of doing this is to offer extra money to employees who are seen to be working exceptionally hard and this is done in companies with a product to sell. For example, real estate agents or department stores can offer a simple commission on all sales.

This style of management favours people who can demonstrate their contribution through sales figures, but does not take into account the work done by people behind the scenes who have little contact with the public. A better approach is for management to offer a bonus to all the staff at the end of the year if the profits are healthy. This, however, does not allow management to target individuals who have genuinely worked harder than others.

Another possibility is to identify excellent staff through incentive schemes such as 'Employee of the Month' or 'Worker of the Week' to make people feel recognised. Such people are usually singled out with the help of clients. Hotels, restaurants and tour operators may also allow staff to accept tips offered by clients who are pleased with the service. However, tipping is a highly unreliable source of money and does not favour everyone.

Basically, employees want to be recognised for their contribution - whether through receiving more money or simply some encouraging words. They also need to feel that their contribution to the whole organisation is worthwhile. Good management recognises this need and responds appropriately.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 9

I. Phonetics

A.

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D

B.

6. psychiatric 7. tattoo 8. superstitious
9. humane 10. antibiotic

II. Vocabulary

A.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C
6. B 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D
11. B 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. C
16. D 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. A

B.

1. hared 2. monkeying 3. wolfed 4. hogging
5. beavering 6. wormed 7. dogged 8. beetling
9. swan 10. foxes

C.

1. contemporary 2. √ 3. hundreds 4. pairs
5. tramps and 6. √ 7. queued 8. √
9. doorways 10. √ 11. Street. Jobs 12. Canada
13. ex-criminal 14. which 15. and 16. residents
18. families

III. Grammar

A.

1. from 2. with 3.with/by 4. on 5. to
6. for 7. in 8. in 9. of 10. of
11. with 12. upon/on 13. on 14. on 15. towards
16. in 17. in 18. of 19. for 20. with

B.

1. were hardly seated 2. was wondering
3. was heard 4. came
5. was trembling 6. licked
7. explained 8. employed
9. am saving 10. bringing
11. wasn't stealing 12. borrowing
13. sharpened 14. turning
15. have just come 16. concern
17. be related 18. sniffing
19. won't have 20. stays

IV. Reading

A.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B

B.

1. B 2. E 3. C 4. F 5. D

V. Use of English

A.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D
6. B 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. D
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. D

B.

1. due 2. pointed/points 3. report
4. reputation/character 5. little/small 6. afforded
7. time/point 8. guilty/accused 9. raises/poses
10. whether 11. off 12. concerned
13. paid 14. immaterial/irrelevant/unimportant
15. once/if/when 16. position/situation 17. able
18. suggest/advise/obtain 19. offender 20. lacking/without

C.

1. These gadgets are widely available nowadays.
2. I am completely/ totally confident of your ability to run the business without help.
3. The girl was on the point of leaving when her boyfriend finally entered the cafe.
4. I am going to have a shower as soon as I get home.
5. The speed at wich the motorcyclist rounded the corner was quite unbelievable.
6. The town centre features a old hospital, which has been imaginatively converted into flats.
7. He is without doubt the rudest person I know.
8. We had such appalling weather that we came home early.
9. Several people were taken in by his charming manners, including me.
10. You just need/have to sign a few papers.

D.

1. since he saw the film for himself, my father has stopped criticising it.
2. I wish he hadn't had to leave before the end of the show.
3. The minute the witness began/started to speak, the judge interrupted her.
4. Your explanation is impossible to accept without a thorough investigation.
5. It wasn't necessary for Martin to pay for all your tickets.
6. The last time John did any revision was in/during the spring term.
7. My parents would prefer me to go to university rather than start a job immediately.
8. Not since the release of the last blockbuster have there been such long queues at the cinema.
9. The fact that no witnesses were questioned is extremely unfair.
10. I doubt if you will be able to find a parking space in the city centre.

VI. Composition

Sample

Money is considered by some people as the most important thing in their life. They think that the majority of the material things in our daily life has to be bought with money and that if they have a lot of money, they can make themselves very comfortable by having a fine house to live in, beautiful clothes to put on, and delicious food to eat.

But money is not everything. Take time and life for example. No matter what we do, or how much money we are willing to pay, we cannot make the day last longer than 24 hours. Suppose there is a millionaire who possesses everything except good health. By the time he is suffering from a fatal illness, what he wants most is life. Though money can help him get first-rate doctors and the best medical care, money can not buy him a longer life.

Money, moreover, is the root of all evils. Being greedy for money, some people break the law and do all kinds of evil things. In that case, money may bring them tragedies. Therefore, money is not everything, and sometimes it is nothing.

PRACTICE TEST 10

I. Phonetics

A.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

B.

6. premature 7. hilarious 8. Maharajah
9. rationalise 10. epitomise

II. Vocabulary

A.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B
6. B 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. B
11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. D
16. C 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. C

B.

1. comparison 2. profitable 3. concentration
4. investment 5. innovative 6. wealthy
7. obsessive 8. Unfortunately 9. selfish
10. reasonably 11. capable 12. unexpected
13. proof 14. incomplete 15. tolerance

C.

1. √ 2. it 3. on
4. the 5. who 6. to
7. √ 8. are 9. it
10. for 11. of 12. a
13. is 14. √ 15. √

III. Grammar

A.

1. for 2. with 3. on 4. by
5. by 6. to 7. of 8. in
9. to 10. for

B.

1. vanished 2. hardened 3. hardening
4. encasing 5. to be flawed 6. amazing
7. are declining 8. will be depleted 9. are always being discovered
10. guaranteeing

IV. Reading

A.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D

B.

1. D 2. G 3. A 4. F 5. B 6. E

V. Use of English

A.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A
6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. D
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. A

B.

1. take 2. but/yet 3. affect/influence
4. lives 5. which 6. what
7. actually 8. should 9. press/push
10. give 11. make 12. Throughout
13. dependent/reliant 14. level 15. has
16. ancestors/forebears/(grand)parents 17. disease
18. majority 19. on 20. unable

C.

1. What exactly do I stand accused of?
2. Good colour sense comes naturally to some people
3. Don't ask him about the accident, he's in the state already.
4. It's rumoured the government is about to resign.

5. The senior students regard themselves as (being) old enough to choose which classes to attend.
6. Since the company's methods were exposed in a newspaper, it has fallen into dispute.
7. What really gets me down is this continual wet weather.
8. We missed the bus as a consequence of over-sleeping.
9. She let it be known that she was looking for a flat.
10. They persisted in suggesting that I was lying.

D.

1. Julia soon pulled herself together and and explained her problem.
2. 'I wouldn't use the mountain road if I were you.' he warned.
3. Edward eventually got his act together and started work.
4. I would never sing in public.
5. It had been alleged that members of the team had taken/were taking/took drugs.
6. The more I listened to the music, the more my respect for the composer increased.
7. It is possible for this device to detect potential engine failure.
8. In the event of a student daring to ask a question, the professor would sigh wearily.
9. Reluctant though she was to take the job at first, she's got on very well.
10. Why not have a go at hang-gliding – It's reallly great!

VI. Composition

Sample

A recent investigation shows that about 70 percent of pupils in cities have private tutors. While private tutoring has both advantages and disadvantages, I feel the disadvantages are greater.

Such a popular practice indicates that people are attaching greater importance to education. Many parents, for various reasons, missed the chance of obtaining a good education.

When their children meet with difficulties in study, they are helpless. Private tutoring is the only solution. As private tutoring is usually one-to-one, the teacher knows the weak points as well as strong points of the pupil, and teaching is, in most cases, directly to the point. Private tutoring thus benefits a lot of pupils.

On the other hand, private tutoring has its own disadvantages. For one thing, it takes up so much of the pupil's time that they can hardly find enough time for rest and entertainment, which are essential for their physical and mental health. For another, some tutors, busy "shuttling" from one family to another, tend to neglect their regular teaching duties. What is more, some tutors are eager to help pupils to do well on the test, offering the so-called tips for test-taking rather than help them acquire what is most needed.

Generally speaking, the disadvantages outweigh the advantages. Greater emphasis should be laid on classroom teaching and practice, on the improvement of teaching quality and on the tapping of the pupil's potential. Only in this way can a new generation be healthily brought up.